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COMMANDERS RESTORE FULL POWERS TO MILITARY JUNTA

PY101613 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1540 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (TELAM) -- The commanders of the Armed Forces today unanimously decided to give back to the military junta the full powers it had until 22 June 1982 and ratified that the government must result in the institutionalization of the country early in 1984.

This was reported by the current military junta Secretariat which released the following communique: "On 9 September 1982 at 1115 the commanders of the Army, Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides; the Navy, Adm Jorge Isaac Anaya; and the Air Force, Lt Gen Augusto Jorge Hughes, unanimously decided to give back to the military junta the full powers it had until 22 June 1982.

"Consequently, the commander of the Air Force will be sworn in as member of the military junta on 21 September during a ceremony to be held in the Congress building.

"At the same time, a resolution was ratified saying that:

"1. The government must result in the institutionalization of the country early in 1984.

"2. The National executive branch, on a priority basis, will come to an agreement with the representative sectors of the nation on the esssential aspects of a political, economic and social plan which will be in force until the complete institutionalization of the country."

PRESIDENT BIGNONE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 8 SEP

PY100335 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1120 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Catamarca, 9 Sep (TELAM) -- President Reynaldo Bignone yesterday attended the opening session of the fifth meeting of the Federal Health Committee (COFESA), being held in this city. During his 7-hour stay in Catamarca, he heard a thorough report from the province's governor and held a press conference in which he referred to provincial and national issues.

Questioned about the lifting of the state of siege, Bignone said that the state of siege, as such, will not involve any limitations. There are other limitations, he contended, that should be overcome in order to lift the state of siege. These limitations arise from the fact that there are other problems which we must solve at government level, particularly the detainees who are still held at the disposal of the executive branch. This problem deserves priority attention so that we can solve it and, therefore, lift the state of siege.

From the very beginning of my term, he went on, I promised to lift the political ban and to promptly approve the political party statute, but I also said that I could not promite to immediately lift the state of siege because the government has to act cautiously in view of the particular implications involved in the issue. But I can give assurances that the government will only use the state of scige for what is strictly essential.

He added: As I said recently, and I would like to reiterate it now, the government will have all the character, energy and strength which are necessary to be moderate, although this may sound contradictory. I think the government has fulfilled this commitment and we are firmly convinced that we will continue on the same course despite the fact that we will lift the state of siege as soon as possible.

He said that he would make no announcement on election dates and that there are stages which must be covered within the country's institutionalization process, one of them being currently underway, namely, the internal reorganization of political parties.

He added that the date for an election should not be announced based either on emotions or on one's feelings, but it should be done analytically and politically, because all factors related to the election date should be analyzed with political leaders.

He explained that "from this viewpoint, the government would take a premature and even unwise step if it announced a date for the elections." If the government did do, he went on, it would have to make it as late as possible in order to have the elections held on that date, because what the government cannot do is to set a date for the elections and then not hold them as scheduled.

We must accomplish the goals which have already been set. We are now starting the stage of reorganization of political parties, something I refer to as who is who, how many parties will there be and who will their leaders be at the national and district levels. We shall reach the electoral law stage by accomplishing these goals.

We have paid particular attention to this topic during the meetings I have held with political parties, and this is the viewpoint I put forward when we refer to this matter and when they point to the need to set a date for the elections.

Commenting on the status of missing persons and the release of detainees, he said the national government had often discussed these issues. Let no one think that the government is regarding these problems as closed and that it is not trying to find the best possible solution through the Interior Ministry, he said. He said actions were being taken to promptly study the cases of those who are still detained at the disposal of the executive branch, including those who already served their sentence and those who were not tried, and that they are being released accordingly.

He asked youths to participate in an election for the first time, not to be indifferent to what we are experiencing but to participate, to complete their education. He asked them to match their idealism with information in order to act rationally so that despite being young they might act like adults.

On stating his idea of concerted action, General Bignone said he had time and again stated that the essence of democracy was to be able to coexist despite having different ideas. If concerned action or an agreement with political parties could give greater stability to the future constitutional government, it would be dependent precisely on those forces which will be the protagonists in this stage.

He said the government will continue to maintain close contacts with political forces, both with those which are already in existence and with those which might be created or organized in keeping with the political statute.

He admitted having asked incumbent governors linked to political groups to refrain from getting involved in political activities. He reiterated that the delegation to the IMF was the one led by Minister Wehbe and noted that the presence of Martinez de Hoz in Toronto was not related to the Argentine official mission.

About negotiations at the IMF, he said Argentina will comply with its commitments in a fashion bringing dignity and in accordance with the best solution the economy minister could work out.

He also said that once the conflict over the southern region is overcome, a system of exchange could be arranged with Chile which would guarantee an outlet to the Pacific to products of the northeastern provinces.

He noted that there were promising prospects to this effect since the conflict with Chile was channeled through the papal mediation in which Argentina has placed all its hopes and its full confidence.

PRESIDENT, ECONOMY MINISTER HOLD MEETING ON IMF

PY120144 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0025 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Sep (TELAM) -- Shortly before 2100 the Public Information Secretariat issued a communique on the 3 and 1/2-hour meeting held today between the president of the nation and the economy minister at the Olivos residence. The following is the text of the communique:

As was scheduled, the president of the nation, Maj Gen Reynaldo Benito Antonio Bignone received the economy minister in his Olivos residence. The economy minister briefed him on his activities during the recent annual meeting of governors of the IMF and World Bank which took place in Toronto, Canada.

The head of the Argentine delegation described to the president his activities with the IMF authorities as well as the representatives of numerous banks, whose highest authorities also attended the meeting in Toronto.

In addition to the specific subjects regarding the IMF -- such as an increase in contributions and other subjects -- our delegation put forward its program aimed at regularizing the international payments and refinancing the foreign debt. The delegation explained the Argentine position aimed at solving the problems which temporarily affect the country in this regard within the traditional norms of timely fulfillment which has always characterized our behavior. It was disclosed that in this way the entire solution is based mainly on the reactivation of the productive apparatus since the country has large inactive resources which, should they be exploited, will considerably help to achieve the mentioned objectives.

The problem of inflation was also a subject of great importance. The measures which, with the president's approval, will be implemented at the beginning of next week were also presented to the forum.

It should be pointed out that the IMF authorities considered the lines of action to be followed an appropriate base from which to initiate negotiations regarding possible financial aid from the IMF to our country. This aid could cover the large portions of credits. For this purpose the IMF has promised to send a preliminary technical mission to Buenos Aires as soon as the Argentine authorities deem it convenient.

The main objective of this preliminary technical mission would be to evaluate the amount and the time at which this IMF aid could be granted.

After analyzing with the president the various possible course of action in the economic-financial field, it was agreed that the initiation of these negotiations would be benefit to our country.

Regarding price policy, the president voiced his concern over increasing prices and together with the minister discussed the various measures which will be taken to control this situation in the best way possible.

The need to increase people's purchasing power as a means to help the reactivation objective and to break the vicious circle of recession was also discussed.

After a long meeting -- the meeting started at 1645 and ended at 2015 -- the main lines of action for the socioeconomic field were drawn up. The respective organizations are in charge of the immediate implementation of the necessary measures to achieve what has been proposed and approved.

UN AMBASSADOR ON FALKLANDS POLICY, U.S. TIES

PY101353 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0302 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Sep (TELAM) -- The Argentine ambassador to the United Nations, Carlos Muniz, said last night, just before leaving for New York, that he has the support of the government and the armed forces for the defense of our country's right over the Malvinas Islands in that international organization.

The former foreign minister gave a brief press conference at Ezeiza Airport just before departing for New York, where the United Nations are headquartered. He said, I am optimistic that we will achieve a peaceful solution, because Great Britain must definitely start the negotiations. It cannot keep a military fortress for an indefinite period of time on Argentine territory, with it facing our coast.

After indicating that this is an irregular situation which is incomprehensible when the world is about to enter the 21st century, he asserted, I am now going to carry out a very intensive effort and I also plan to give a speech on Thursday or Friday to the plenum of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries.

He then stated that he will maintain numerous contacts with the foreign ministers of other nations, especially those of the Nonaligned Movement. He stated, we are facing the concrete fact of the upcoming meeting of the General Assembly, where a draft resolution will be submitted regarding the conflict.

"This project," he emphasized, "is very clear in its contents; that of urging the parties to negotiate. We have something here that the other countries will have no difficulty in approving." In this respect, he stated that his job will consist of trying to obtain the support of the other nations, "something that we are going to achieve, and by a large margin."

Answering a question, he said "I have never contacted U.S. bankers nor have I cooperated with minister Wehbe in the negotiations regarding the refinancing of the external debt."

In conclusion, he was asked about the attitude that the United States will adopt in the negotiations over the dispute for the southern islands and he said, I cannot specifically talk about a concrete role. But, yes, I do believe that every effort is being made to reestablish cordial relations with our country.

PERONIST PARTY FORMALLY ANNOUNCES NEW FACTION

PY112042 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 10 Sep 82 p 11

[Text] The Justicialist (Peronist) Party battle lines became more defined yesterday as former Economy Minister Antonio Cafiero and other mainstream Peronist leaders formally launched their "Unity, Solidarity, and Doctrine" faction.

Inaugurating a headquarters on the fifth floor of Cordoba 937, the leaders of the faction said they were not ready to take stands on specific issues or propose specific party candidates, but that they "tended" to support Deolindo Bittel for party first vice president and Maria Estela Martinez de Peron for party president.

The new faction is strongly tied to the Brazil branch of the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) counting among its supporters Jose Rodriguez of the SMATA auto workers union, and Roberto Garcia of the taxi drivers union. Lorenzo Miguel, head of the 62 organizations, was not listed as a member of the group's steering committee.

Other steering committee members include: former Labour Minister Miguel Unamuno, former Justice Minister Oscar Albrieu, former La Rioja Governor Carlos Menem, and LA VOZ Editor Jose Castineira de Dios.

Cafiero's name headed the unalphabetized steering committee list. He has been mentioned often in Peronist circles as the faction's probable candidate for president of Argentina.

The largest organization opposing Cafiero's group within the Peronist Party is Angel Robledo's "National Coordinating Committee." It features fewer old guard Peronists than Cafiero's group and is allied with the Azopardo branch of the CGT, headed by Jorge Triaca.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH RELEASES ARRESTED PERSONS

PY102357 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Relay from Government House]

[Excerpt] The national executive branch has ordered the release of 27 persons on parole, and it has suspended the arrest of another 14 persons who were at its disposal.

Following are the names of the individuals who will benefit from this measures:

Parole has been granted to the following persons: Luis Miguel Baronetto, Carlos Alberto Beacon, Jose Luis Cannizzo, Manuel Cannizzo, Maria Luisa Godoy Arias, Maria Celina Lacay, Lucia Dora Molina, Rafael Alberto Moreno, Graciela Noemi Santucho, Monica Isabel Sarramea Mastrangelo, Julio Cesar Varela, Adriana Alcira Chein, Diana Estela Guastavino Yantorno, Hector Hugo Andina Lizarraga, Miguel Mario Clavell, Juan Carlos Fourcade, Alberto Rolando Granau, Maria Alejandra Helguera, Juan Lujan Mendano, Ramon Antonio Montoya, Roberto Raul Reyna, Virginia Irene Rodriguez Moreno, Rolando Humberto Rubio, Alfredo Emilio Trento, Humberto Gustavo Beltran, Alicia Cristina Bello Ferragutti, and Ernesto Carlos Puccio.

The arrest of the following persons has been suspended: Carlos Alberto Corbellini, Juan Carlos Ritcher, Carlos Rogelio Pontano, Gerardo Dario Saad, Emilio Jose Luis Villaroel, Maria del Carmen Ortiz Borobia, Hector Osvaldo Gonzalez, Maria Emilia Salto, Miguel Angel Gomez, Ricardo Daniel Rivero, Ana Maria Camara, Juan Carlos Maio, Hector Perez, Oscar Alberto Zaffaroni.

GOVERNMENT TO ENFORCE MEASURES AGAINST TORTURE

PY110334 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2145 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (DYN) -- Reliable sources report that Interior Minister Gen Llamil Reston, in an unprecedented move, today instructed provincial governors to immediately adopt the necessary measures in order to "preclude all possibilities not only of torture but also of mistreatment of detainees" by the police.

The minister's order, sent to the governors today, has been issued on the basis of "various judicial statements and press reports blaming torture practice and other abuses on detainees on police personnel from several jurisdictions."

In this regard, the note sent to the governors states: "I ask your government to immediately adopt suitable measures for precluding all posibilities not only of torture but also of mistreatment of detainees."

The note adds: "In addition, your government must change the police disciplinary system so that strong action can be taken against the chief of any department in those cases where, even without trial, administration officials confirm mistreatment of detainees.

"This order must come into force immediately, and the adopted measures must be reported to the undersigned (Minister Reston) before 30 September 1982.

"I am sure you will realize that the protection of peoples' rights is the primary goal of police and that it is necessary to show unequivocal signs of that attitude before the public.

"Finally, it can be hoped that such an attitude, which must be genuine and permanent, will strengthen the clear and calm atmosphere which should surround the present institutionalization process."

CGT-AZOPARDO DECLARES NATIONWIDE STRIKE 23 SEP

PY110324 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 10 Sep 82 p 11

[Text] One of Argentina's two largest labour organizations, the CGT-Azopardo, decided yesterday to stage a 24-hour nationwide strike on Thursday, September 23. The strike, voted yesterday by a plenary of secretary generals of the CGT-Azopardo, will come on the heels of a rally called on the Plaza de Mayo for the day before by the CGT-Brasil organization. But Jorge Triacca, head of the CGT-Azopardo, said that his organization's strike was "not aligned" with the demonstration set up by the rival CGT-Brasil. A few minutes before the plenary meeting was to start, he had answered a reporter's question concerning the possibility of joint action by the two groups by saying: "Nothing is impossible."

UCR TO REORGANIZE PARTY THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

PY102235 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0035 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Sep (DYN) -- The National Committee Executive Board of the Radical Civic Union (UCR) tonight unanimously decided "to reorganize the UCR throughout the country in accordance with the new regulations of Law No 22,627"; the new statute of political parties approved by the military government a few days ago.

The highest UCR organization has decided to go again before the Federal Electoral Court to submit its basic doctrine and also to give instructions to district officials and interventors to make this same presentation throughout the country.

The UCR National Committee made a call "to all citizens inviting them to join their party" and to all "the old" Radicals, whether they are militants or not, "to become a part of the large Radical family" by reintegrating themselves into the party.

CASTRO MADERO ADMITS DELAY OF NUCLEAR PLAN

PY110345 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1929 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (AFP) -- Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), today admitted that the budget cut experienced by his organization will delay Argentina's nuclear plan.

However, Castro Madero promised that the Embalse Rio Tercero (Cordoba) nuclear powerplant will go into operation at the beginning of 1983.

The official made these remarks at the Ezeiza International Airport shortly before departing for Vienna where he will attend the meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

INTERIOR MINISTER ROJAS RUIZ WARNS OF SUBVERSION

PY101455 Paris AFP in Spanish 1456 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] La Paz, 9 Sep (AFP) -- Bolivian Interior Minister Edgar Rojas Ruiz today said in Cochabamra, central area of the country, that subversion is threatening to destroy the country. He explained that the government is trying to maintain the self-image of the Bolivian people, not with foreign ideas but within a context of a national ideology.

In this regard, it was recalled that in Cochabamba, during an open meeting held by the federation of factory workers last Wednesday, a general and indefinite strike was ordered to take place until the military regime hands over power to civilians and annuls the flotation of foreign currency which, according to the federation, is destroying the people's economic situation. It was reported, however, that the protest was not as successful as their organizers wanted because it was not supported by the Departmental Labor Federation (COD) and the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB).

The civil organization named Junta of the Cochabamba Community has announced a total stoppage in this district for tomorrow, Friday, protesting the lack of attention to the multiple problems in this district. The tension in this area was felt when Col Luis Kuramoto Medina, commander of the 7th Army Division, said that extremist groups are trying to create a subversive environment and that this is the reason why the military units under his command have declared a state of emergency.

MNRI ASKS ELECTORAL COURT TO ADVANCE ELECTIONS

PY110234 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0008 GMT 11 Sep 82

[By Juan Javier Zeballos]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 11 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- Bolivia's largest leftwing party, led by former President Hernan Siles Zuazo has submitted an official request to advance the elections which the armed forces have set for April next year. The request, which the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI) submitted to the electoral court, which in turn has to relay it to the executive branch, pointed out that the elections should take place within the next 3 months and power turned over to the winner on 6 January 1983.

The MNRI stand agrees with that of the power Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) which at an earlier date had proposed to Gen Guido Vildoso's administration that general elections be held on the first Sunday of December. [final portion of this item not received]

BANZER CALLS FOR REINSTATEMENT OF 1980 CONGRESS

PY110254 Paris AFP in Spanish 0027 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] La Paz, 10 Sep (AFP) -- Former Bolivian President Hugo Banzer Suarez (1971-1978) today in Santa Cruz, 1,000 km south of La Paz, called for the immediate reinstatement of the 1980 congress "to appoint a president of the nation." A few hours ago, Banzer arrived from the United States he went to take care of personal matters, and said that Bolivia's economic crisis is not an isolated case because even the United States is feeling the pinch. He said that it is not true that the Washington government is closely watching even the smallest development in Bolivia because it has its own problems.

When asked whether the reinstatement of the 1980 congress will resolve the crisis, Banzer said that there will be no automatic solution, but democracy, regardless of its faults, "will improve the nation's foreign image." Banzer asked the political parties to clearly state their positions regarding a political solution to the crisis of the nation and suggested the need to make changes to the current electoral law in order to avoid the problems that plagued the elections in 1978, 1979 and 1980.

REPORT ON COMMERCE MINISTER'S TALKS IN U.S.

PY111950 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Sep 82 p 19

[By Edgardo Costa Reis]

[Excerpt] Washington -- Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna stated that Brazil will not cease to meet its foreign debt "unless protectionist practices prevent the country from exporting under suitable terms of trade." During a meeting with his U.S. counterpart, Malcom Baldridge, he made it clear that he expected the industrialized countries to continue granting Brazil that type of condition to export.

Camilo Penna's visit takes place at a time when Brazil and the United States are engaged in tricky trade discussions in which the U.S. party frequently objects to the subsidies granted to Brazilian exports. Yesterday, on the first day of Penna's 3-day visit, the International Trade Commission granted a hearing to the Fairchild Company, which considers the placing of the Bandeirante plane on the U.S. market to be unfair competition.

During the 1-hour meeting which Camilo Penna held with Baldridge, they discussed several subjects ranging from coffee to U.S. investments in Brazil, the Befiex program [Commission for the Consession of Fiscal Benefits to Special Export Programs] and sugar -- a subject which the minister will discuss in more detail with Agriculture Secretary John Block today. However, the two mainly focused on general aspects of bilateral trade and the problems regarding the trade balance and the [debt] service deficit.

Camilo Penna stated: "I explained to Baldridge the fact that Brazil requires a trade surplus to cover its debt service deficit ($4 billion) and part of its foreign debt. The need to export is not only a matter of generating jobs, or a matter of prestige or development, but is necessary because of the need for the growth of the debt to take place at a satisfactory rate." He also stressed that the debt service is subject to the trade surplus, "something which is always forgotten."

During his meeting with Baldridge, Camilo Penna emphasized that what Brazil seeks is to increase competitiveness in order to increase exports. According to Penna, Brazil will not cease to meet its foreign debt unless protectionist practices prevent the country from exporting under suitable terms of trade. "Those terms of trade have suffered a deterioration."

In pointing out that Brazil is in a condition to handle its foreign debt and that the belief that it will not be able to do so is out of the question, Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna seemingly gave the first official hint that that situaiton could change unless the world economic-financial situation changes. "Brazil will do its utmost to be a reliable and up-to-date payer, but this does not depend entirely on us. We need to be given the conditions to export."

On this point, Camilo Penna stated that there are two things to be done: "The implementation of domestic policies which, in the first place, will make the products competitive and, in the second place, policies which will inspire confidence in foreign bankers in order to be able to continue rescheduling the foreign debt. This is what has been done, what is being done and what will be done. At the same time, Brazil expects other countries, especially the industrialized countries, to grant it the necessary conditions to enable it to export and continue to receive credits." Camilo Penna admitted that it is obvious that Brazil will face difficulties and was categorical when he was asked whether the Mexican problem could arise again.

"This is a hypothesis which Brazil refuses to consider."

However, Camilo Penna foresees some opportunities appearing in the increasingly protectionist trade world. Camilo Penna foresees one of those opportunities opening in the bilateral trade relations with the United States, which affects the Brazilian party due to the imposition of compensatory rights on several Brazilian products (U.S. authorities are currently examining the case of eight products such as iron, the Bandeirante planes and even orange juice).

Another opportunity mentioned by Camilo Penna which opens better prospects for developing countries was "the recent humble and courageous decision taken by President Reagan, who proposed an increase in taxes in order to reduce interest rates, "thus acknowledging the mistakes of the former policy." [quotation marks as published]

WEAPONS INDUSTRY VIEWED AS U.S. COMPETITOR

PY101931 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Sep 82 p 11

Brazilian authorities linked to that sector have revealed that the Brazilian weapons industry is being subjected to pressures by U.S. companies because of the former's penetration into traditional markets of the latter.

The main Brazilian armaments' exporters, Engesa [Specialized Engineers, Inc] has already been notified by the General Motors Company that it might no longer be allowed to use GM engines in the Engesa line of armored cars, such as the Cascavel and Urutu models, which have already been exported to more than 20 countries that were captive U.S. markets until 1978.

In view of what they consider a "startling" U.S. attitude, the Brazilian authorities deny any chance of the two countries becoming partners in the manufacture and marketing of some types of weapons. Because of this pressure against Engesa and the protectionist restrictions on the part of the United States against the lines of products exported by Embraer [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] -- particularly against the Bandeirante aircraft -- the Brazilian authorities believe that the United States, "without compunction," has begun to exert pressure leading to a broader offensive against the Brazilian weapons manufacturing sector.

Guaranteeing that Brazil will not give in to those pressures because the country already has a rather well-developed armament industry, those authorities point out the strategy which Brazil should adopt to evade those pressures: Doing away with foriegn dependency by developing a fully made-in-Brazil weapons industry.

Engesa is already studying the possibility of manufacturing a completely domestic armored car with turret gun built under a Belgian patent like the one on the Urutu and Cascavel models. The company has already designed the first 30-40 ton track armored car, but it will take 5 years to build the prototype and to test the first lot.

The mobilization of other manufacturers of war materiel is now a priority of the national policy for the sector, whose development should be led by private enterprise, according to the authorities. The mobilization plan calls for providing incentives for the companies which show interest in manufacturing items to fill the armed forces' basic needs. After the awarding of bids, the companies should be guaranteed tax exemptions and internal market.

Other measures to ensure the country's autonomy in the sector are being studied within the National Plan for Export of Military Materiel [Pnuemen] because for the government, the objective will only be attained through self-sustained industrial development based on foreign earnings from exports of the same secotr. The plan also contemplates the penetration of new markets, the most attractive of which are in Asia, and the PRC in particular.

Currently, an armored car can be manufactured at a cost of 32 million cruzeiros ($160,000) and sold on the international market for prices varying from $700,000 to $1.2 million. With the technology it now has and with other favorable factors such as raw materials and labor costs, Brazil is in a position to assert itself as a major exporter of armaments to developing countries over the next decade. The diversification of production to include the manufacture of more sophisticated military hardware, such as missiles, is also contemplated under the Pnuemen, whose export policy is now facing one of the most serious challenges: overcoming pressures exerted by powerful competitors, and not only holding, but expanding markets at a time of scant international liquidity and pronounced economic recession.

GENERAL REVEALS PROGRAM TO MODERNIZE ARMY

PY102213 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Sep 82 p 5

[Excerpt] The army has received a supplementary credit of 52 billion cruzeiros to be spent in the next 4 years for the army modernization program, Prepe, whose existence was revealed by Army Secretary General of Economy and Finance Gen Leonidas Pires Goncalves, who assumed that position yesterday. The general said that part of this credit, 13 billion cruzeiros, for 1981 has already been released this year and that the rest of it will be subject to corrections due to inflation.

In relation to the budget in general, the general said that another supplementary credit of 28 billion cruzeiros (part of the 51 billion) to be used for feeding troops and other expenditures has already been released.

Leonidas Pires Goncalves explained that the modernization will be carried out by using national industry, but that eventually technology will be purchased from abroad. He believes that there is always a shortage of resources and that "bravery alone is not sufficient in a military operation; it is also necessary to have a good administration of resources.

EXTREME RIGHT REAPPEARS BEFORE ELECTIONS

PY101914 Paris AFP in Spanish 1401 GMT 9 Sep 82

[By Jacques Kaufmann]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 9 Sep (AFP) -- The Brazilian extreme right has reappeared publicly in the country a few weeks before the general elections. Ney Mohn, one of the extreme right's leaders and spokesman for the extremist group People's National Vanguard [Vanguardia Nacional Popular] (VNP), has announced the organizing of armed groups in Brazil. Mohn is a business administrator who lives in Brasilia. Speaking on behalf of the VNP, which is currently an unknown organization, Mohn told the Brazilian magazine ISTO E that his group's long-term objective is to deploy 1 million trained armed men throughout the country. According to Mohn, the members of this future paramilitary organization will be recruited from those groups which have been members of anticommunist organizations, such as the CCC (Communist Hunters Command), as well as from among the former members of the intelligence services who participated in the fight against the guerrillas during the 1970's.

According to Mohn, the extreme right could take advantage of the degradation in the standard of living of the middle class, which is being provoked by inflation.

The magazine notes that one does not know whether this extremist organization can be taken seriously at this time.

This ultrarightist line might interfere with the holding of the upcoming elections in November. According to observers, the Social Democratic Party (PSD), which is the government party, will lose a great number of seats in the upcoming elections, and these seats will be recovered by the opposition, mainly by the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party (PMDB).

The VNP thinks differently. According to Mohn, the elections are of major importance since they will permit the leftist forces to make a strong reappearance, which will bring about an immediate reaction. One of the first operations carried out by this extremist organization was to claim responsibility for the recent publication in Sao Paulo of a forged issue of the religious bulletin O SAO PAULO, in which Cardinal Arns, the Sao Paulo archbishop, criticized his own contacts with Marxist ideology. According to Mohn, this operation was carried out jointly with another group of the extreme right, the Sao Paulo National Crusade [Cruzada Nacional de Sao Paulo], which has carried out several smear campaigns against the church in the past few months.

According to the spokesman of the VNP, the contents of the forged bulletin were written by conservative priests of the Catholic Church. The Sao Paulo archbishop himself had acknowledged that the contents of the forged bulletin O SAO PAULO were well written and that they appeared to have been written by someone who had a knowledge of theology.

According to the VNP spokesman, the extreme right plans to form an organ charged with impairing the influence of the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops (CNOB). To this effect, conservative prelates will hold a national conference of Brazilian bishops which will automatically exclude those foreign prelates accused of having played Marxism's game by the extreme right.

GOVERNMENT CANCELS INCENTIVES FOR EXPORTS

PY101547 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] The Brazilian Government's decision to grant tax refunds as export incentives until 31 December 1989 for those export operations for which applications have been submitted to the Befiex [Commission for the Concession of Fiscal Benefits to Special Export Programs] by March 1983 has been reversed. This benefit, which is known in Brazil as "credito-premio" [export incentives since 1969 through a government decree. This decree granted IPI] [manufactured goods tax] tax exemption or refund on export transactions made by manufacturing companies. The cancellation of these incentives, which was announced through a resolution signed by Finance Minister Ernane Galveas, will not apply to contracts that have already been approved by Befiex. The Brazilian Government has adopted this measure in response to pressures exerted by the United States.

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese on 9 September, page 18, adds the following information:

"The benefit will only be valid until 30 June 1983 when the "credito premio" will be eliminated in accordance with resolution 176 of the Finance Ministry."

"According to officials of the Finance Ministry, some companies will not be affected by this cancellation, namely, those which have signed an additional clause with the government guaranteeing the benefit until December 1989. These companies have concluded bilateral contracts which cannot be modified because of changes in tax laws."

In the opinion of those officials, the government's decision was prompted by complaints made by the U.S. Government through foreign trade special adviser William Brock, who had presented such complaints to Planning Minister Delfim Neto."]

MILITARIZED POLICE BARRACKS ATTACKED IN CAPITAL

PY101457 Paris AFP in Spanish 1248 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Santiago, 10 Sep (AFP) -- A barracks of the militarized Chilean police, located in a neighborhood on the outskirts of Santiago, was machinegunned on Thursday night by unknown persons, according to a report made by headquarters of that service.

The report indicates that a member of the force who was standing guard in front of the building was seriously wounded by several bullets.

Witnesses reported that the attack was preceded by the explosion of two bombs in the neighborhood of the barracks, which is located in the populous neighborhood of La Bandera in the southern sector of the city.

An official source stated that the attackers fired approximately 60 rounds, apparently from one or two moving vehicles.

The attack took place while security organizations were carrying out intensive control operations of pedestrians and vehicles throughout the entire city on the eve of the ninth anniversary of Gen Augusto Pinochet's Government.

GROUP SEEKS LIFTING OF RADIO PROGRAM BANS

PY101344 Paris AFP in Spanish 1604 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Santiago, 9 Sep (AFP) -- Today the National Directorate of Chilean Journalists availed itself of the liberties provided for by the Constitution and requested the military government to lift the ban on two radio programs airing opinions.

The journalists said Radio Chilena, of the Catholic Church and Radio Agricultura of the agriculturists union this week suspended the airing of their programs "At This Time We Analyze" and "Controversies" respectively in compliance with specific and direct official suggestions.

The first program "At This Time We Analyze" was focused on a meeting with Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez and the program "Controversies" announced a debate on the accute economic crisis which affects the country with the participation of the leaders of several workers unions.

According to the public statement made by the journalists association, President Augusto Pinochet's government should modify its attitude in this regard "as the first step for all citizens to recover their right to voice opinion, free of prior censorship, as is provided for in the nation's legal system.

In cancelling the programs, the government stated that they were untimely and that they violated the terms of the political recess which was implemented in September 1973 when the armed forces ousted the socialist regime of Salvador Allende.

JAPANESE ADMIRAL MEETS CHILEAN NAVY OFFICIALS

PY120147 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Japanese Rear Adm (Yensi Zanabe) has officially greeted government officials. (Zanabe), commander of the training squadron of the Japanese Maritime Defense Forces, met with Adm Jose Toribio Merino. He also met with Defense Minister Gen Washington Carrasco. The protocol meetings were held separately in the Defense Ministry.

DEFENSE MINISTER CITES 'INSURGENT OFFENSIVE'

PA130218 Paris AFP in Spanish 2149 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Bogota, 12 Sep (AFP) -- The resurgence of the communist guerrillas in Colombia's rural areas was admitted today by National Defense Minister Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes. The defense minister admitted that the so-called Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) "are carrying out an insurgent offensive, especially in the areas inhabited by peasants."

Landazabal Reyes made the remarks as a prologue to a report on the state of public order in Colombia that will be issued tomorrow at a meeting with the commanders of the regional brigades. The military summit will also be attended by the commanders of the Air Force, Navy and the Police.

It was learned that the FARC has carried out at least one operation per day in the last few weeks, although these actions cannot be considered a "serious threat to the democratic institutions."

GUERRILLA GROUP HOLDS UP MEDELLIN BANK AGAIN

PA111819 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Excerpt] A National Liberation Army group has held up a downtown branch of the Banco de Occidente, taking close to 1 million pesos with them. The guerrillas, two men and two women, broke into the bank, tied up those present, took the money and fled in a taxi that is being sought by the security organizations. It must be noted that this is the sixth robbery of that Medellin Bank.

100 ARRESTED AS STRIKERS CLASH WITH POLICE

PA120316 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2214 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Medellin, 11 Sep (EFE) -- Some 100 people have been arrested in the last few hours after two cars were burned and clashes with the authorities occurred. These actions coincide with a general strike being carried out in 17 areas of the Colombian Department of Antioquia where the people are protesting the high cost of electricity. Government sources in Antioquia, the second most important area in Colombia, have said that although arrests have been made and there have been some disturbances, no major occurrences have been reported.

According to the organizers, the strike, called to protest the high cost of electricity, was to be a 48-hour strike but it could extend indefinitely if the departmental government does not reduce the current rates. The rates were increased by 21 percent in the last few weeks and they are expected to increase by another 4 percent before the end of the year.

All public services in the affected towns were closed down. Stores were also closed in anticipation of trouble.

Governor Alvaro Villegas Moreno said that the object of the strike "is to disrupt the public order." He added that this strike call had been made "by a few anarchists."

MINISTER DISCOUNTS RUMORS OF CABINET CRISIS

PA110112 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Bogota -- Government Minister Rodrigo Escobar Navia has discounted rumors of a crisis in President Betancur's cabinet as premature. He added that his fellow party members in the administration have sufficient political backing to remain in their posts.

His colleagues in the Public Works, Justice and the Labor Ministries all stated that they will continue to cooperate with the Conservative government because they consider the decision of the meeting of congressmen confirmation of an implicit refusal to dismiss anyone from high government positions.

Escobar Navia said that he will reply today to former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen's announcement of a Liberal opening for an agreement with Conservatives, Galanists and the government in order to achieve an agreement for the country's democratic development. Escobar Navia said that although the country is progressing slowly, one could not expect a crisis so soon. The government minister considers closed the matter of any suspicions of a political reorganization.

BETANCUR CRITICIZES U.S. 'DISDAIN' FOR REGION

PA122313 Paris AFP in Spanish 2203 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Bogota, 12 Sep [AFP] -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur today accused the United States of "not knowing how to help." He said that the U.S. Government "looks down on the small countries."

Betancur, the 50-year-old president who took office on 7 August, made the statement today in an interview granted to a Bogota newscast in which he examined the U.S.-Latin American relations.

The Conservative president, who is promoting a populist program during his administration which will end in August 1986, referred to Colombia's position on the Caribbean Basin and the Nassau group, now the New York Five.

"Colombia's position was one of perplexity when the Nassau Group met. It was said that it was a group of the Caribbean and although Colombia has 1,600 km of coastline on the Caribbean, it was not invited to the meeting."

He stressed that even though Colombia also has the archipelago of San Andres and Providencia, the island of Santa Catalina and the Quitasueno, Roncador and Serrana Cays, "it was not invited."

"They later tried to correct that oversight with a late invitation, and Colombia joined that group, but the truth is that the United States viewed our country with Olympian contempt, the president said.

Betancur explained that this attitude of the U.S. Government is well-known "because it is known that we are the U.S. backyard."

"That is why I have said something that I think should be recognized in the United States and that is that they do not know how to help, not even when they want to help, because they do so with disdain, looking down on us," he added.

Demanding greater U.S. respect for the Latin American countries, Betancur said that "we have dignity and in the international community we are all equal."

BRIEFS

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE -- Bogota -- The recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the municipalities of Nemocon, (Sirujaca), Zipaquira, Silvania and Granada has been controlled with the application of 11,000 doses of vaccine; health authorities state that the disease is under control throughout the country. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Sep 82 PA]

DEMONSTRATORS HOLD ESMERALDAS GOVERNOR HOSTAGE

PA102339 Paris AFP in Spanish 2237 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Quito, 10 Sep (AFP) -- Fifty persons who occupied the Government House last Thursday in Esmeraldas, in the northernmost part of the Ecuadorean coast, are holding Governor Perfecto Vivero Valencia hostage, it has been learned here. The Esmeraldas residents staged a street demonstration and occupied the building which also houses civilian and penal courts and the police station. They chained its main doors.

This was learned yesterday after Interior Minister Galo Garcia sent a message to Rodolfo Baquerizo, president of the parliament. Galo Garcia informed Baquerizo that the occupiers of the government house were led by Legislator Jorge Chiriboga who enjoys parliamentary immunity.

The governor who was inside the building, which has been held for 34 hours, gave orders for the police to evict the occupiers, but they were not carried out, probably because of higher orders from Minister Garcia. Chiriboga, who represents the ultraleft, can only be "punished" by the parliament, which has issued no pronouncement. Meanwhile, the executive branch is acting prudently, apparently trying to avert a major incident.

More on Demonstration

PA110130 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The Esmeraldas neighborhood federation occupied the Government House yesterday, held the governor and police intendent (?hostage), and declared itself to be in a permanent session until the government releases 100 million sucres allocated for the projects of the so-called Esmeraldas plan. The building was occupied following a demonstration to demand that the government disburse the funds, while talks were underway among Governor Perfecto Vivero Valencia, the federation's leaders, and Deputy Jorge Chiriboga Guerrero. Some 300 of the 2,000 persons who participated in the demonstration also participated in the occupation, led by Chiriboga. At present, some 100 persons remain inside the building, this station was told by the president of the federation.

The Esmeraldas plan encompasses all the government projects planned by the various ministries and state organizations for implementation in Esmeraldas. Its implementation was entrusted to Deputy Chiriboga Guerrero under the guidance of the neighborhood federation, which is a body with legal status.

Meanwhile, government minister Galo Garcia Feraud described the events as extremist actions which have no constitutional basis. In addition, he expressed doubt as to whether any funds that the government might disburse for the projects demanded by Esmeraldas would be reliably administered.

[Begin recording] [Garcia] An extremist action of this kind cannot be tolerated in the country. Therefore, I addressed myself in very clear terms yesterday to the president of the National Assembly of Representatives to express the national government's concern over the incidents carried out by a representative of the chamber, Mr Chiriboga Guerrero.

We have maintained a state of vigilance and control of public order in the city of Esmeraldas, particularly in the area around the Government House and I was informed that today, approximately at noon, Deputy Chiriboga left the Government House and went to the provincial police headquarters to threaten that he would return immeidately with armed people to attack the Government House and the national police.

Naturally, this is inadmissible. The police chief informed me a few moments ago of this development, which naturally alarms the citizenry. I think it is not possible to tolerate such attitudes, particularly when they involve representatives of the National Assembly who, like other representatives of the Ecuadorean people and all public officials, are obliged to demonstrate that we adhere to the Constitution and laws of the republic.

[Question] How will the government respond to this?

[Answer] We will respond with absolute firmness, as we have been doing. I believe that the testimonial of civic pride given by the national government, particularly through the ministers who have gone to the National Assembly of Representatives, is a demonstration of the manner in which the government has been behaving. The example of Minister Ortega Gomez, who with full integrity appeared before the National Chamber of Representatives to defend the views of the national government -- not just the present ones, but also the action of the government in previous years -- shouldering all the risks that he could have and did have to face as a result of a formal resolution of the National Assembly of Representatives, points up the firm position of the national government, in the face of actions of this type which actually are a way of disorganizing the country. This cannot be permitted.

If Mr Chiriboga or any other person has some complaint to make to the natioanl government regarding the budget allocations, it is necessary to consider how those budget allocations are administered, whether or not the state is in a position to make the disbursements, whether or not the disbursements can be made immeidately and if there are enough guarantees and security that the public funds will be handled and administered with the seriousness and rectitude that we should all apply in handling affairs of state. [end recording]

Protest Ends

PA121645 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Esmeraldas -- The members of the Esmeraldas neighborhood federation, led by Legislator Jorge Chiriboga and Federation President (Macedonio Rodriguez), who occupied the Government House building, where the police station and courts are located, at noon on Thursday, left the premises at dawn yesterday and permitted the departure of their hostages, Governor Vivero Valencia; (Vladimiro Diaz), intendent of Esmeraldas; the national commissioner; and the relatives of the building's owners.

The federation president reported that they had met with the governor, who promised to travel to Quito immediately to negotiate the allocation of funds for the Esmeraldas plan. The governor said that he would make every possible effort to obtain such funds, even posing the possibility that he would resign his post should his efforts fail.

In view of this, the federation decided to establish a waiting period of a week, declaring itself to be in permanent session and warning that if its demands are not met, it will take similar actions again.

EXILE GROUP ATTEMPTS TO RETURN 11 SEPTEMBER

Foreign Support for Attempt

PY110302 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 10 Sep 82 p 13

[Excerpt] The press agencies AFP, UPI and AP report that the Colorado Popular Movement (Mopoco) members in exile, former leader of the Christian Democratic Party Luis Alfonso Resck and other politicians in exile will try to return to the country accompanied by Venezuelan and Brazilian congressmen. The press reports state that among the political leaders in exile who will try to carry out the so-called "operation return" are musician Herminio Gimenez of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA); Col Enrique Tienez (Ret), Waldino Lovera and Miguel Gonzalez Casabianca of the Mopoco as well as Resck.

Apparently these politicians have the support of the majority parties of Venezuela -- the Social Christian Party (COPEI) (currently in power) and the Democratic Action Party -- as well as the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party (PMDB) which is the largest opposition party in that neighboring country.

The politicians in exile have stated that they also have the support of three of the five political parties which make up the Argentine Multiparty Group, that is, the Radical Civic Union (UCR), the Christian Democratic Party and the Intransigent Party.

Government Opposition

PY110340 Paris AFP in Spanish 1902 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Asuncion, 10 Sep (AFP) -- According to local official sources, President Alfredo Stroessner's Colorado government will not tolerate the return to the country of dissident Colorado politicians who belong to the Popular Colorado Movement (Mopoco).

According to information received from abroad and carried by the independent press, the Mopoco leaders who for the most part are living in Argentina will return to their fatherland on the very anniversary of the Colorado Party, 11 September. Here Mopoco leaders are viewed as traitors of the Colorado party cause and were expelled from this party several years ago.

Refusal To Enter Country

PY111543 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1512 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] The public relations department of the police of the capital released the following communique this morning:

On a scheduled Aerolineas Argentinas flight which landed at 0958 at the President Stroessner International Airport, a group of well-known subversives with international Marxist connections arrived in our capital. In order to preserve public order and tranquillity, this group was prevented from stepping off the plane and, on orders from the national government, it had to return to the point where it boarded the plane.

The persons who were affected by the government's order are the following: Edgar Antonio Quinonez, Luis Alfonso Resck, Faustino Centurion, Andes Gomez Galeano, Miguel Angel Casabianca, Ricardo Esperanza Leiva, Eduardo San Martin and the Peruvian journalist Ricardo Francisco Cervera who did not have a passport visa. At approximately 1055 the plane took off from the international airport.

That was the communique of the public relations department of the police of the capital, the only official source which released information on the awaited arrival of political dissidents at the President Stroessner International Airport.

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS EMERGENCY IN THREE PROVINCES

PY111922 Paris AFP in Spanish 1823 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Lima, 10 Sep (AFP) -- The Peruvian Government today extended for 60 days the state of emergency -- which includes suspension of personal guarantees -- in three Andean provinces that have already been under a state of emergency for 2 months. These provinces are La Mar and Cangallo in Ayacucho Department and Andahuaylas in Apurimac Department. According to the official decree, criminal terrorist activities are still taking place in these two bordering departments.

POLICEMEN KILLED IN AYACUCHO TERRORIST ACTIONS

Attack on Bank

PY101501 Paris AFP in Spanish 0246 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Lima, 9 Sep (AFP) -- It was learned here that two policemen and a civilian died tonight in Ayacucho, 575 km southeast of this capital, during a shootout downtown. According to first reports, a group of five people, apparently terrorists who were trying to place a bomb in a local bank, were taken by surprise by a police patrol. One of the terrorists tried to use a weapon but the sergeant leading the patrol hit him with a burst of submachinegun fire.

Later, in circumstances which have not been well clarified, another two policemen guarding the bank were killed by shots of uncertain origin. There were no reports of these two deaths from any official source.

The body of the guerrilla leader Edith Lagos, killed during a confrontation with the police in Andahuaylas, 100 km south of Olzaqutl was delivered to her family in Ayacucho today. The body of the leader of the Shining Path extremist organization will be buried in the Ayacucho cemetery tomorrow. It has been learned that radio and television stations have been invited to the funeral.

Police Station Attacked

PY110352 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1853 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Lima, 10 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- Two members of an armed group have been shot to death while attacking a police station in Ayacucho, according to information released by a spokesman of the office of the director general of the civil guard. The spokesman added that the clash took place last night in downtown Ayacucho, 540 km southeast of Lima. He said that this attack was one of the most daring sorties of the activities of the Maoist group Shining Path.

The spokesman explained that the police station was attacked by some six extremists who shot at the guardsmen on duty. The latter received the immediate support of their comrades in arms and two of the attackers were killed while the others escaped in a vehicle. According to official figures, this year's death toll as a result of terrorist violence is 70 persons, among which are 16 policemen.

HAVANA REPORTS SUPPORT FOR BANK WORKERS STRIKE

FL111450 Havana Domestic Service in Spansih 1100 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] The General Confederation of Workers of Peru (CGTP) has started a solidarity mobilization at the national level in support of the bank workers' strike for better living conditions. At the same time, the CGTP announced a meeting with the Ministry of Labor to call for a prompt response from the government to the workers' demands and for a just solution to the conflict which only benefits the banks and injures the public.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS GUYANA'S ESSEQUIBO CHARGES

PA111652 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1820 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Caracas, 10 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- Venezuela today rejected Guyanese charges about armed incursions by Venezuelan troops in the disputed Essequibo territory. "Nothing has happened. It is all part of the propaganda campaign orchestrated to make Venezuela appear as the aggressor," stated Gonzalo Garcia Bustillos, secretary of the presidency.

Reports from Georgetown indicated that the incursions were carried out by boat and helicopter last week. "There have been no border incidents, and we are not aggressors," Garcia Bustillos insisted in a meeting with newsmen.

The secretary of the presidency holds the post of acting foreign minister in the absence of Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano and Deputy Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar. Zambrano traveled to New York this week to explain to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, Venezuela's stand in the Essequibo dispute.

Herrera Stresses Readiness

PA112330 Paris AFP in Spanish 2229 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Acarigua, Venezuela, 11 Sep (AFP) -- Venezuela "is prepared for any contingency" regarding Guyana, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins said here today. Herrera, who was born in Acarigua, came here to inaugurate several works in the coffee sector.

"On the Venezuelan-Guyanese bilateral level we continue to maintain that the best interpretation of the Geneva agreement is contained in our proposals," said the president. Herrera pointed out that "Venezuela is prepared for any contingency, for any circumstance that could arise in the final analysis of the matter."

DOMINICAN DELEGATION VISITS, MEETS WITH HERRERA

PA101944 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has met at Miraflores Palace with a high-ranking delegation from the Dominican Republic. The Dominican delegation is headed by (?Hatuey de Camps, secretary of state of the president) and Foreign Secretary Jose Augusto Vega Imbert.

The two officials gave President Luis Herrera Campins a message from Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco. In his message, the Dominican president requested from the Venezuelan president a 60-day extension on the Dominican Republic's oil bill, instead of the more usual 45 days. Foreign Secretary Jose Augusto Vega Imbert reiterated his country's good wishes for a practical solution to the Venezuelan-Guyanese conflict.

NICARAGUAN LABOR LEADERS VISIT, CITE PROBLEMS

PA101936 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] The Confederation of Workers of Venezuela [CTV] executive committee has met with Carlos Huembes and Jose Aliamirano, members of the Nicaraguan Workers Federation, Huembes and Altamirano are visiting Venezuela as special guests of Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins. At the meeting with the CTV members, the Nicaraguan leaders explained that the working situation in Nicaragua is serious, that the freedom of the unions has been damaged and that those who support the unions are constantly persecuted.

GAVIN REMARKS ON NATIONALIZATION DRAW FIRE

PA111929 Paris AFP in Spanish 1903 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Mexico City, LL Sep (AFP) -- Statements made in Mexico by U.S. Ambassador to Mexico John Gavin on the occasion of the bank nationalization and related measures have sparked indignation among the various political parties and the Mexican public. The U.S. ambassador to Mexico recommended to his country, according to reports from the United States, that it abstain from giving economic aid to Mexico, and he criticized the exchange controls adopted by the by the Mexican Government.

Gavin's statements were criticized by representatives of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, United Socialist Party, Popular Socialist Party, Revolutionary Party of the Workers, Socialist Workers Party, National Action Party and (?Social Democratic Party). Some deputies even raised the need of declaring the U.S. diplomat persona "non grata" for his attitude against the country.

Gavin's statements were viewed as part of the pressure campaign that is currently being carried out in some countries and in international organizations such as the IMF for Mexico to change its economic policy.

U.S. ACCUSED OF DEPORTING 2,500 MEXICANS A DAY

PA130341 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0202 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Sep (EFE) -- The U.S. immigration authorities have been deporting close to 2,500 illegal Mexican workers every day for the last several weeks, according to a labor leader in Mexico City. Jose Jacques Medina of the Union of Immigrant Workers said that the Mexican economic crisis has decidedly influenced the increase in the number of Mexicans who try to enter the United States. The increase in the immigration of workers to the United States has caused strong competition among the workers, which U.S. employers use to their own advantage.

Medina said that the depression in the United States will have negative effects on the southeastern states and will cause high rates of unemployment, principally among Mexican immigrants. The Mexican economic crisis and the U.S. recession are doubly detrimental to the foreign workers, who are facing exploitation by businessmen and repression by U.S. authorities, said the labor leader.

Jose Jacques Medina said that after two devaluations of the Mexican peso so far this year, there is increased appeal for wages in dollars, which has increased the number of persons who want to travel north. The labor leader said that the pressure on the illegal immigrants will be greater if the U.S. Congress approves the "Simpson-Mazzolli" bill.

Juan Gutierrez, who represents the union in Los Angeles, (California), said that "if this bill becomes law, the number of deportations of illegal Mexicans will be doubled." If the "Simpson-Mazzoli" bill becomes law before the end of this year, the number of deportees could increase to 4,000 per day between October and November, he added.

Jose Jacques Medina emphasized that in the next few months the illegal workers in the United States will require "redoubled solidarity from the Mexican labor movement."

PRESIDENT WARNS OF DIFFICULT TIMES AHEAD

PA130135 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2337 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Sep (EFE) -- Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo warned his fellow citizens today that difficult times lie ahead in "which we have to be careful of our patriotism." Lopez Portillo called for the support of the Mexican people for the actions he will take during the remainder of his presidential term, which ends on 1 December 1982.

Lopez Portillo asked for solidarity for his decrees, which nationalized the country's private banks and established general exchange controls which, he said, constitute the formula to change the country's structure. The president said that the country's inhabitants have understood that their actions mark the progress of the revolution. He pointed out that since 1 September the national situation has changed radically. "We have to be careful of our actions in order to give meaning to the decision we have made," Lopez Portillo concluded.

FIXED-TERM ACCOUNT INTEREST RATES TO DROP

PA111724 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] The Bank of Mexico today announced that the interest rates for fixed-term accounts will be reduced by 2 percent as of the week starting Monday. As announced recently by (Carlos Guido Macias), the director of the bank, for 5 weeks starting 6 September the interest rates for fixed-term accounts will suffer an average 2-percent reduction each week. After that period, the bank will determine whether to suspend or continue such reductions. The measure was adopted to reduce credit costs throughout the country.

Meanwhile, the Secretariat of Commerce has banned the removal from the country of any Mexican currency, foreign currency, precious metals or stones valued at over 5,000 pesos without prior authorization. According to an agreement published by the federation's [not further identified] official publication, the measure is intended to avoid the export of currencies and assets that should remain in the country.

The Secretariat of Commerce specified that the measure includes gold and platinum objects, pearls, precious stones and gold and silver jewelry. The ban also includes the sale abroad of art pieces made into jewelry, medals and 10 to 18-carot gold brooches, as well as gold and silver residues or products containing these metals.

The director general of customs, Javier Garduno Perez, gave assurance that Mexican tourists traveling abroad will not be subjected to annoying inspections. He said the office trusts that they will voluntarily declare any such objects. He noted that in view of the new measures, vigilance will be increased at customs posts in the country, and recommended that travelers not carry too many jewels or over 5,000 pesos in cash when traveling abroad.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO DEFINE ECONOMIC POLICY

PA111839 Paris AFP in Spanish 2205 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Mexico, 10 Sep (AFP) -- Mexican industrialists today demanded that the government define its future economic policy because they fear that other sectors will be nationalized as the banks were, and they have threatened not to make new investments "if the attitude of the state demonstrates a lack of guarantees."

In a communique released by the Confederation of Industrial Chambers (Concamin), the industrialists voice their total support for the bankers, "who have lost their freedom of profession," and note that they deem "inalienbable right to assist the now nationalized bank owners, to exhaust all legal recourse set forth in the Constitution in their defense and to safeguard their legitimate interests."

In relation to the country's economy, the communique affirms that "it is fundamental that the state define the future of the mixed economy system to give a clear and firm response to the rumors and unrest which the bank nationalization has caused among a large sector of the public." The government is urged to issue an immediate resolution regarding "the future of business in which the private banks had participated, to indicate as soon as possible the specific measures to be taken for the separation of such firms from the state-owned banking system." "Otherwise," if the government does not heed their demands, the industrialists indicate that "the private sector cannot be accused of halting investments later on if the attitude of the state confirms that these lack guarantees."

However, Concamin concluded that the economic situation in which the country is living "today more than ever demands serious and honest reflection, as well as good sense and serenity above all antagonisms and passions of any kind." In its opinion, the national awareness of "a single Mexico, without prepotence and partisanship" must be strengthened.

The industrialists also state that they cannot "accept, in the truly critical moments that we are living through, that the country waste itself in futile confrontations that sow disunity among Mexicans." These, they claim, "go against social peace, unleashing popular movements whose effects only contribute to the progressive decay of our coexistence and harmony, which are priority values of the institutional system established by the Constitution of the republic."

However, Concamin, although opposed to the nationalization, expresses its commitment not to resort to violence. With regard to this, it notes that "in the face of the decision which signifies the loss of guarantees for a legitimate activity, the industrialists unanimously reject violence." Also, it condemned a strike that was called by a business sector but not staged, indicating that "We do not approve of strikes in a civilized society. The bank nationalization can only be reversed by means of the lawful path."

SOLIDARITY FUND TO AID NATIONS'S FINANCES

PA111758 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] A national solidarity fund was established today that will handle all voluntary contributions submitted to pay the nation's foreign debt or the indemnifications to nationalized banks. In making the announcement, the presidential social communications coordinator, Francisco Galindo Ochoa, pointed out that President Lopez Portillo had approved the creation of the fund, and that in the past 4 days the Federal Government had received over 20 million pesos in voluntary contributions.

Galindo Ochoa also said the chief of state is studying a plan whereby, without fiscal sanctions, Mexican citizens having bank deposits abroad may integrate them into the national banking system.

Underlining the patriotic attitude of those who have advanced voluntary contributions for payment of the foreign debt and the indemnification of nationalized banks, the coordinator of social communications of the presidency issued an appeal to all Mexicans to bolster national solidarity.

DE LA MADRID OFFICIALLY DECLARED PRESIDENT-ELECT

PA111200 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado was today declared president-elect of Mexico by the Chamber of Deputies acting as an electoral college. During the session, it was established that the PRI candidate obtained 16,748,000 votes in the 4 July elections.

After learning of the report declaring him president-elect, Miguel de la Madrid issued a message from his (Francisco Sosa) offices in Mexico City. I will not defraud those who voted for me, he said. I will take office as the president of the republic deeply aware of the national will and aware that the country is experiencing especially difficult moments and that President Jose Lopez Portillo is firmly holding the helm as the storm rages.

Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado also told the electoral college commission led by (Humberto Lugo Hill) and (Miguel Gonzalez Avelar) that he will keep democracy alive in the country and that he will watch over the maintenance of freedom as well as scrupulously preserve and strengthen the legal state. I am aware, he added, that I will take office at one of the most difficult hours of modern world history and that serious and difficult responsibilities await me. These responsibilities demand a revolutionary, democratic and nationalist leadership for the future of our country.

For his part, President Jose Lopez Portillo said that the election of Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado confirms the free exercise of national democracy and succession for the good of the institutions. President Lopez Portillo expressed the hope that the political wisdom of the people will support the prohibition on reelection for many years. He reiterated that Miguel de la Madrid's victory is a victory for national democracy.

VARIOUS SECTORS REJECT IMF 'POLITICAL PRESSURES'

PA112235 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Broad social sectors of Mexico have expressed unanimous rejection of the political pressures that the IMF is trying to exert on the country. According to the press, the IMF is trying to force the Mexican Government to apply drastic domestic measures as a condition for granting a $4.5 billion loan.

The United Socialist Party and the Workers Socialist Party have expressed their energetic opposition to the negotiations with that financial organization, which is controlled by the United States. The Popular Socialist Party has proposed that Mexico expand its economic relations with the socialist countries. The Revolutionary Workers Party has suggested that the government declare a moratorium on its foreign debt.

Fidel Velasquez, leader of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, has stressed that Mexico will not accept the IMF impositions as it had to do in 1976 and that the country has the necessary strength and structures to negotiate successfully. Similar views were expressed by Senator (Gonzalo Martinez Corvala), former Mexican ambassador to Chile and Cuba, and the National Chamber of the Manufacturing and Processing Industries. The National Association of Economists and a group of newsmen warned that if the IMF's dictates are accepted, there will be very severe internal political reaction which could cause serious social problems.

'DIALOGUE OF THE AMERICAS' TO BEGIN HERE

PA100445 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] The dialogue of the Americas will begin today in Mexico City. It is an important meeting in which Latin American intellectuals and politicians are gathering to establish their positions on the current political situation prevailing on the continent.

Among those attending the forum, which will end on Monday, 13 September, are writers such as Gabriel Garcia Marquez of Colombia, (Augusto Roa Bastos) of Paraguay, Roberto Fernandez Retamar of Cuba, Mario Benedetti of Uruguay and Juan Bosch, former president of the Dominican Republic.

The meeting's organizers have said that during the sessions, a dialogue will take place between Latin American and U.S. intellectuals on problems involving the sovereignty of peoples. Topics discussed during the dialogue of the Americas will include the nationalization of banking in Mexico and the experiences gained during the conflict between Argentina and Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands. Similarly, the participants will talk about the political situation in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Cuba and other Central American and Carribbean countries.

For his part, Roberto Fernandez Retamar, director of the magazine CASA, which is published by the Cuban cultural institution called the House of the Americas, told the Mexican paper EXCELSIOR on Tuesday that the enormous peace demonstrations that recently took place in the United States show that the U.S. people and their intellectuals are aware of the seriousness of the current moment.

U.S. TREATY VIOLATIONS TO BE DENOUNCED AT IPU

PA130215 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Panama will denounce before the 69th IPU conference in Rome the repeated violations of the canal treaties by the United States.

For his part, Fernando Manfredo, deputy administrator of the canal and well-known Panamanian economist, has said that the U.S. press, led by the newspaper WASHINGTON TIMES, is carrying out a campaign of lies directed at affecting Panama's recovery of the interoceanic waterway. Manfredo denied that his country plans to increase the canal tolls by 25 percent as the U.S. press circles are reporting.

NUTTING LETTER TO PAREDES TERMED 'INTERVENTION'

PA122258 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Sep 82 p 1A

[By Luis Estribi]

[Text] Some diplomatic circles have described the views expressed yesterday by Gen Wallace Nutting, commander of the Southern Command in the canal area, in a congratulations letter to Gen Ruben D. Paredes as an act of open intervention in Panamanian politics. The North American seemed to subtly refer to the rapprochement policy promoted by Paredes with Arnulfo Arias. Furthermore, Nutting termed Paredes' "beacon of stability and peace in the region" due to his democratization efforts.

An experienced international expert commented that for the first time we could be facing a case of the unique interpretation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties which grant the United States the right to intervene in Panama for "security reasons."

Nutting's statement comes amid the great expectation that has arisen in the country regarding the second round of talks between former President Arias -- who was overthrown by the National Guard on 11 October 1968 -- and President Ricardo de la Espriella and high-ranking military leaders who participated in that coup against the Panamenist leader.

After the luncheon at the Arco Iris coffee plantation that Arias owns in Boquete, the old public figure agreed to talk to journalists. Arias asked the Panamanian people "to work, not to drink so much liquor and to save money because hard times are coming." Arias had previously reiterated his recognition of the recently appointed chief of state, insisting that "he is the president of the whole country from Colombia to Costa Rica" and in no way is De La Espriella president of a specific political party.

In the impromptu news conference, General Paredes confirmed that the spokesmen of the National Guard had met with Arias, not as president of Panamenism, but as simple "friends, as citizens, to talk face to face" about the nation's great problems.

Col Manuel Antonio Nwriega, deputy chief of staff and G-2 of the National Guard, said that it was "a meeting between a man of experience and members of the armed forces which have a commitment with their homeland."

Asked by LA PRENSA to characterize their position on the statements by Arnulfo Arias, Paredes and Nutting, some leaders of opposition parties declined to comment since, they said, they would rather wait for the former president to finish defining his position regarding the historical and tradition enmity that until now had kept the military and the Arnulfists separated.

AMADO ON NEW U.S. ENVOY, POLICY REVIEW

PA110222 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado said today that the Spanish Government has not presented any obstacle to approving the appointment of Aristides Royo as new Panamanian ambassador to Spain.

The foreign minister also announced that Panama has approved, without any reservation, the appointment of Everett Briggs as new U.S. ambassador to Panama. Amado also said that the Foreign Ministry is reviewing all the agreements signed by our country with socialist countries. Here is a report by Jose Montano:

[Begin Amado recording] On assuming our responsibilities in the Foreign Ministry, we have proceeded, as is logical, to review the various bilateral agreements on technical, cultural and scientific cooperation as well as those dealing with education, economics and political topics. When we conclude this overall review -- whose initial reports we already have -- we will be able to see which of the agreement we have signed in the areas of transfer of technology, education, economic development and bilateral trade are more important to our immediate needs and which have no real beneficial effect on the country. Then, jointly with the government team, we will take the necessary steps.

[Question] In view of the situation, might there be a policy change to correct any existing imbalance?

[Answer] I could not say that there will be a policy change. The policies of nations cannot vary so easily and much less as a result of a routine review of this area. What might occur is that we would perfect each of the points and subjects of agreement so that they will be more in line with our own reality, that is, in line with the needs and feelings of the Panamanian people. If there is a people or a community that demands more attention in the health and education fields and better relations regarding specific plans and levels, then the government must be disposed to act in accordance with the needs of those people.

[Question] What is the Foreign Ministry's view regarding the possibility of appointing Aristides Royo ambassador to Spain? What is the situation?

[Answer] We have had consultations with the Spanish Government. The Spanish Government is pleased to accept the appointment of Royo to represent Panama's interests in that nation, and this is the level at which the decision on this subject is currently found.

[Question] What has been the Panamanian attitude toward the new U.S. ambassador to Panama?

[Answer] The Foreign Ministry has received the U.S. Government's request for approval for Mr Everett Briggs, who currently works in the State Department. He is a career diplomat and hemispheric affairs fall under him. Therefore, he is an individual who is well versed in the political, economic and social subjects of Latin America. After analyzing his background, the government has approved Mr Briggs as the new U.S. ambassador to Panama. Nevertheless, we understand that some U.S. domestic procedures must still be carried out and as soon as these have been fulfilled, they will let us know. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT DISCLOSES NEW AREA PEACE EFFORT

PA111519 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1325 GMT 11 Sep 82

[By Wilfredo Chacon Serrano]

[Text] San Jose, 11 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge and Foreign Minister Fernando Volio have reported on meetings held with Salvadoran leaders and on secret documents concerning Central American problems. Monge briefed a small group of newsmen on a meeting held with Guillermo Ungo, former member of the Salvadoran Government junta, who is now opposition leader. The meeting, which was also attended by the foreign minister, was requested by Ungo to formulate to President Magana a political action plan aimed at the country's pacification. Implicitly acknowledging that Volio traveled incognito to El Salvador, President Monge stated that "everything done to find peaceful and political solutions to the Central American crisis has my support."

The meeting with Ungo and Volio's visit to El Salvador occurred during the latter part of August, according to other sources, although Monge did not specify the date of either event. "Neither I nor the foreign minister could refuse to convey the proposals of the groups represented by Mr Ungo, within the framework of the conflicts and crises of Central America," the president stated.

Monge also disclosed that he has information to indicate that "the situation in the conflict -- which at times appears to be irreversible -- has reached a very delicate point." Referring to the worrisome situation, the president noted that "despite everything we will persevere in our efforts to find a peaceful solution to the situation."

Ungo asked President Monge to authorize Foreign Minister Volio's visit to San Salvador to take President Magana an offer of "opening a dialogue at the level of political forces to find possible solutions and to halt the bloodbath of the Salvadoran people." Neither the president nor the foreign minister disclosed details of that proposal, considering it unwise for the moment. On the other hand, both officials disclosed details of efforts being carried out with foreign ministries of Central American and Caribbean countries and several South American countries "to form a broad democratic alliance." "The initiative," Monge said, "is being carried out by Foreign Minister Volio with the total support of the government." He added that he has not as yet drafted a definite list of the countries to be invited, nor has an agenda been prepared, because they want the meeting to be as open as possible. The president added that Costa Rica has offered to host the meeting, "but we would not refuse to go to another country," because he is interested in giving the largest possible scope to an alliance to defend democratic regimes and "free and honest" electoral processes in the region. The Costa Rican president is also in favor of a meeting of presidents, according to ideas he set forth to the new Dominican president, Salvador Jorge Blanco.

Regarding "confidential documents," both President Monge and the foreign minister revealed the existence of "a white paper" prepared by government officials "to inform other friendly nations on the status of our differences with Nicaragua." According to Volio, the white paper contains broad documentation giving evidence on border problems caused by the Sandinist army on the San Juan River and at Costa Rican towns near the border, as well as evidence on the participation of three Nicaraguan diplomats in the terrorist attack against the Sahsa [Honduran Air Services, Inc] office in San Jose. The foreign minister added that he has spoken openly and offered documents to friendly countries "so that they will see that this country is on a permanently peaceful course and that we want -- especially with Nicaragua -- normal relations, but not at the cost of our internal security, our sovereignty and our rights."

Volio hopes that the meeting of foreign ministers to form this broad democratic alliance will be held this coming month to study the problems faced by these countries in the economic and political order and to seek concrete formulas of detente and defense of democratic interests.

MONGE SAYS CARIBBEAN PLAN INADEQUATE TO NEEDS

PA122101 Paris AFP in Spanish 1616 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] San Jose, 12 Sep (AFP) - - Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge has said that the Caribbean plan, which, as approved by the U.S. congress has been reduced to direct aid of $350 million, "does not mean much" when one considers regional needs. The Costa Rican president deplored the fact that "this aid is really small, even if compared with Soviet investment in Cuba and the Caribbean in the last decade. Monge insisted that $350 million in direct aid "does not mean much to our countries when it comes to confronting our current acute crisis."

The president categorically pointed out that "the fundamental part of the Caribbean plan was the opening of the U.S. market to the region's manufactured products for a period of 12 years and the approval of tax incentives for investment in the area." However, Monge said he is satisfied with the approval of the Caribbean plan inasmuch as it "benefitted our country on the rebound, since $70 million of the $350 million package is slated for Costa Rica." Nevertheless, the president said that if the other two phases of the Caribbean plan have not been implemented by November when he plans to go to Washington, he will use every means within his reach to secure their approval. He even said that if his efforts in this direction fail, the Costa Rican Government will ask the United States for bilateral help in an effort to offset the serious deterioration of the Costa Rican economy over the last two years. This deterioration led to a monetary devaluation of almost 600 percent and to a spiraling inflation equivalent to almost 100 percent.

FOREIGN MINISTER 'ANNOYED' WITH NICARAGUAN ENVOY

PA110054 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Nicaraguan Ambassador Rogelio Ramirez Mercado's calling the press so that two Nicaraguans who requested asylum could charge that there are safehouses in Costa Rica has annoyed Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez.

The foreign minister said that on Tuesday night, the Nicaraguan ambassador notified him that he had two Nicaraguans who were seeking asylum. Volio Jimenez therefore asked the ambassador to wait to coordinate with the security and justice authorities to guarantee complete protection for them. The situation of the two Nicaraguans had to be clarified, since they were in the country as tourists, so I asked the Nicaraguan ambassador for discretion while I coordinated with the justice minister, Volio said. However, he added, after I attended the cabinet meeting, I called the ambassador, but he did not tell me that he had already presented the two Nicaraguans to the press. I expressed my annoyance to the ambassador. At that time, Foreign Minister Volio added, he told me that he had decided to act on his own and to get the Nicaraguans out of the country.

NICARAGUA'S EDEN PASTORA RETURNS FROM VENEZUELA

PA120235 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Eden Pastora, Commander Cero, arrived in Costa Rica today from Venezuela aboard Lacsa Airline's Maracaibo-Panama-San Jose flight. He entered the country at 1330. The journalists at the airport were unable to speak with Pastora since the immigration and security authorities protected him and escorted him, making any interviews impossible. Commander Eden Pastora arrived in the company of another person. The Government Council has authorized the entrance and residence of the guerrilla but he must obey the regulations and political refugees.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE DENIES MEETING WITH FDR'S UNGO ABROAD

PA111610 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 10 Sep 82 pp 5, 19

[Excerpts] "It is false that I met with Guillermo Ungo, Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) leader, and I do not have to answer to anyone but the Salvadoran people," Jose Napoleon Duarte, Christian Democratic Party leader, stated yesterday. "I make an appeal to the left who are not guerrillas," he added, "to declare publicly that they opt for a democratic path and that they will abandon violence, just as the right with D'Aubuisson sought the electoral path."

The Christian Democrats called a press conference yesterday with the attendance of Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes and Duarte himself. Rey Prendes explained: "It is for the purpose of denying reports about a meeting held between engineer Duarte and Dr Guillermo Ungo, FDR leader." "It is totally false that I met with Ungo in Europe," said Duarte, because we were in different cities and were there for different reasons.

"Regarding the political commission contained in the Apaneca pact: On reading that important document for the country one observes that we also have the right to have a direct representative in the aforementioned commission. Otherwise, we cannot be held responsible for the decisions made by that commission, because then it would be by the majority vote of its members and not by consensus," he concluded. [sentence as published]

GARCIA STRESSES GUERRILLAS' FOREIGN SUPPORT

PA120045 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 3 Sep 82 pp 3, 15, 30

[Excerpts] "Our crisis will not be solved while Nicaragua is an operations base and a center for the spread of Marxism supported by the Soviet Union," Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia told a Venezuelan newsman. During an interview with General Garcia in San Salvador, newsman Luis Manuel Martinez obtained the following political and social conclusions about El Salvador:

"San Salvador, August 1982."

The U.S. Demands

Regarding the demands by the U.S. Congress and State Department that it be established that El Salvador has made progress in human rights and the current reforms, General Garcia said: "The North Americans demanded that in 72 hours we tell them who murdered the nuns." "They brought sophisticated investigation equipment. After 6 months, they had no clues." "We Salvadorans presented the suspects and brought them to the courts." "A commission of civilians and military officers carried out the investigation and pointed out the culprits." "The five accused are under arrest and are being tried. We cannot execute them. The judges will issue the definitive judgment. The accused have been discharged from the military."

Academic Purity in the Face of the Guerrillas

"One cannot ask for academic purity in the framework of Christian morality and doctrine from troops that are defending themselves from guerrilla attacks. They face ambushes, mine fields, attacks wherein the guerrillas run no risk; they face guerrillas who burn, kill and destroy all the structures of production and the stability which our popular classes depend upon.

General Garcia added: "War is cruel and if we do not attack those who attack us, this country would already be 'scorched earth.'"

Cuban and Nicaraguan Intervention Continues

Knowledgeable about the international implications of the Central American crisis, the young, 46-year-old general said that "President Reagan is protecting the territorial integrity of the United States and avoiding the participation of U.S. troops in the war that Cuba and Nicaragua direct, support and maintain, threatening the hemisphere's geo-political stability." "I can tell you that at no time have Cuba and Nicaragua, which present themselves as countries with insolvent economies, stopped financing the violence throughout the region. They have inexhaustible resources for subversion but they need foreign aid to cover the needs of their peoples." "We are struggling against an enemy that has international support. The propaganda in favor of the guerrillas costs millions of dollars. The Soviet machinery maintains Central America on a war footing with the sole condition that the devastation, the sabotage and the sporadic attacks will not be stopped. The Soviet leaders are so sure of their conquest of Central America that they are placing all their hopes for the future here."

Sanctuaries on the Border With Honduras

Asked about Honduran troops' invasion of his country, General Garcia replied: "The guerrillas always had a sanctuary and a resting place on the border region with Honduras. Their organizations decided that the refugee camps would give them a place to rest, obtain food and medical attention as well as to regroup. They would bury their weapons and 2 weeks later they would be back in action on the Salvadoran side." "This explains why Chalatenango and Morazan, northern departments near the border, are the guerrillas' main theater of operations." "This time they were unable to fall back to Honduran territory and this is the reason for the terrorist attacks in Tegucigalpa and San Jose, Costa Rica."

FMLN REPORTS RELEASE OF DEPUTY MINISTER CASTILLO

PA110031 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2353 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 11 Sep (ACAN-EFE) — The Salvadoran guerrillas released Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo, deputy defense minister, to International Red Cross officials this afternoon, according to FMLN spokesmen who telephoned national information media. According to the reports by FMLN spokesmen, Colonel Castillo was released at noon today at some unspecified place in El Salvador. However, the armed forces spokesman told ACAN-EFE that, thus far, they do not know that the release has been effected.

REPORTAGE ON GUERRILLAS SABOTAGE ACTIVITIES

Train Burned Near Apopa

PA101618 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1630 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Our station correspondent at Apopa has just reported that the train on the Sonsonate-San Salvador route was intercepted at 0630 between Apopa and El Angel sugarmill by 10 heavily armed men dressed in olive-green uniforms. The attacks blasted the railroad tracks and set fire to the train. There were no victims, only material damage, according to the report.

Railroad Bridge Destroyed

PA101613 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 8 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Railroad transportation to the eastern part of the country has been suspended this week as a result of the destruction of the railroad bridge at Novoa, located between San Marcos Lempa and Jiquilisco. Reports reveal that the bridge was destroyed by dynamite explosions set off by subversive groups that have renewed activities in the sector near Jiquilisco. The bridge was located on kilometer 118 of the railroad line, in El Paraiso canton. According to railroad workers repairing the damage, service will resume later this week.

High-Tension Towers Dynamited

PA111755 San Salvador DIARIO EL MUNDO in Spanish 9 Sep 82 p 32

[Excerpts] Zacatecoluca and other townships of La Paz Department and the eastern part of the country were without power this morning as a result of dynamite attacks on high-tension towers, according to reports by military and security forces. Military sources indicated that in Zacatecoluca the power outage began at 0300 when a severe storm hit that region. In the same manner, reports from San Vicente indicate that military sources received a report that in some regions of San Esteban Catarina, terrorist groups, taking advantage of the heavy rain that was falling, destroyed two high-tension towers. They also indicated that workers of the light company and hydroelectric commission were inspecting the sites of the terrorist attacks under the protection of armed forces units. San Vicente sources said that the damage to the towers in the jurisdiction of San Esteban Catarina has caused a prolonged power outage in various eastern townships. It was also learned from the city of San Vicente that terrorist groups were active yesterday along the Panamerican Highway, obstructing the flow of commercial and private vehicles.

Harassment, Sabotage Attempts

PA120016 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 11 Sep 82 pp 3, 17

[Excerpts] A strong harassment attack was carried out the night before last at 2100 against the military garrison located near the San Marcos Lempa railroad bridge between Usulutan and San Vicente departments. Today this bridge is used by cars. According to military reports, a group of heavily armed insurgents attacked the garrison for 3 hours but the attack was repelled. The subversives did not gain access to the bridge, which is located near the destroyed Puente de Oro. One of the soldiers stationed at the garrison that protects that bridge said that "some 200 terrorists surrounded the garrison at the time of the attack. They attacked with heavy caliber weapons such as bazookas, RGP-2 missile Launchers and FAL rifles."

Sabotage Attempts Against Electrical System in Ahuachapan

The 7th military detachment reported that terrorist groups in the area of Ashapuco canton have been active in the last few days and have tried to sabotage the electrical system in that area. Members of the garrison have said that nearby they found a 15-ft galvanized steel chain and two ropes used to tie high-voltage wires and cause short circuits, thus interrupting power in the Ahuachapaneca area.

Water, Food Poisoned by Rebels

PA121842 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 5 Sep 82 pp 3, 5

[Text] A military source revealed yesterday that the terrorists have been poisoning food, medicine and even springwater when forced from their training camps by government forces. The official army spokesman said that troops taking part in the latest cleanup operations discovered that in the dismantled camps -- "Cerro el Chorizo" in San Vicente was mentioned specifically -- a good deal of corn, beans, rice, medicine and other material contained poison, often based on known toxic substances, obviously to prevent the troops from making use of them. A soldier reported that they had also discovered that the water in springs, rivers and other sources near these camps had been contaminated with large amounts of poison.

The official source confirmed that this tactic was "imported" from Vietnam and from places in Africa, where forces trained primarily by Soviet and Cuban instructors are active. Although the troops are normally warned of the possibility of such poison by the officers commanding companies, platoons, patrols, etc, the spokesman said that the armed forces high command wished to reiterate the warning to the troops so as to avoid any mishap. He added that the subversives poison food and mine the large plantations around the camps in an effort to cause as many casualties as possible to the armed forces.

Guerrillas Occupy Villages

PA111745 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0807 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- The occupation of several villages near the Honduran border by leftwing guerrillas has provoked an exodus of terrorized civilians who lived near the border city of Nueva Trinidad. They have left for the refugee camps established by the army in the provincial capital, an army communique reported last night. The communique states that approximately 375 persons crossed the mountainous territory to seek refugee in the army camp at Chalatenango, 75 km northeast of San Salvador. It added that the exodus was caused by the memory of a guerrilla incursion that took place 6 months ago in Nueva Trinidad, 10 km south of the border, which left 100 persons massacred by the insurgents. The army conducted a cleanup operation of the insurgents in the area, but the guerrillas returned to the region in the past few days and occupied several villages near Chalatenango [as received].

In another incident related to the wave of violence that has gripped El Salvador, guerrillas sabotaged a bridge in eastern El Salvador on Monday, cutting off train service to Puerto de la Union on the Pacific, a military spokesman stated last night. The attack was the latest staged by guerrillas in the past few months against the railroad service within the framework of a campaign to destroy the country's transportation infrastructure. Approximately 34,000 persons, mostly noncombatants, have been killed in the past 3 years, which have seen an upsurge of clashes between guerrillas and government troops that have the support of rightwing paramilitary organizations.

WARRANT ISSUED FOR THE ARREST OF PARTY LEADER

PA112334 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1220 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] According to charges made before the judge yesterday and which will be investigated today, one of the 17 victims of yesterday's violence in the country was 22-year-old (Modesto Hernandez Mejia). The charges regarding the death of (Hernandez Mejia) involve Ernesto Oyarbide, secretary general of the Renewal Action Party, PAR. Following the preliminary investigation, the judge issued a warrant for Oyarbide's arrest for involvement in Friday morning's murder in the America neighborhood. According to the information provided by the family and from what YSKL has learned, (Modesto Hernandez Mejia) was a former employee of Ernesto Oyarbide. (Hernandez Mejia) was shot near Oyarbide's home, where he had gone to claim money owed him for services rendered. I repeat, this information led the judge to issue a warrant for the arrest of Ernesto Oyarbide. The investigation will continue today.

GUATEMALA

ARMY REPORTS THREE DEAD IN QUICHE CLASH

PA111614 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Three died yesterday in an armed clash in the village of Rubelolom, (Ixcan Grande) jurisdiction, Uspantan municipality, Quiche Department, states a communique released by the army's public relations office. According to the official information, several subversives tried to seize the village around 1130 last Wednesday but were repelled by members of the local civilian self-defense patrol. Two of the insurgents died in the clash, as well as civilizn patrolman (Rene Ibarra Mas). According to the army communique, the civilian patrol members managed to seize the weapons of the two subversives who died in the clash.

PRESIDENT NAMES NO PARTY ADVISERS TO COUNCIL

PA110330 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] President Rios Montt has decided for the time being not to appoint any State Council advisers from the political parties, Secretary General of the Presidency Manuel de Jesus Giron Tanchez has said. [Begin Giron Tanchez recording] the chief of state is empowered to make such appointments, but for the time being he is not going to name any State Council advisers from the political parties.

[Question] What is the reason for this decision?

[Answer] This decision is due to the fact that if the political parties are not willing to cooperate with the government in the State Council debates, the president of the republic can't make any appointment as it would not be advisable for someone to represent a political party without that party's full conviction that it should be represented in the State Council. [end recording]

Giron Tanchez said President Rios Montt also had to appoint the representatives of the urban labor sector: [Begin recording] Apparently due to problems of union organization and lack of representation, the urban workers did not formally submit the proper documents to accredit representatives to the State Council. Therefore, the president decided to appoint (Juan Francisco Alvarado) as representative and (Unesimo Catalan Gomez) as alternate. They represent several unions in the republic. [end recording] The government appointed Marco Tulio Trejo Paiz, the president of the Chamber of Journalism, to represent the media in the State Council. Trejo Paiz said he learned of his appointment this morning and accepted after posing several personal considerations:

[Begin Trejo Paiz recording] I received a call from Giron Sanchez, the secretary general of the presidency, who offered me the position. I told him that even though I am president of a group that had declined the invitation to participate in the State Council, after certain considerations, I would accept the offer. I noted that I believe I should play some role in that organization even if it is only on a personal level.

[Question] Could this cause problems in your organization considering its opposition to participating in the State Council?

[Answer] I don't think so. In fact, many members of the Chamber of Journalism insisted that the group should participate in the council even though others refused to do so. [end recording]

Leaders Talk With Rios Montt

PA101913 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] On leaving a meeting with the president, political leaders agreed that the results of their talks with the chief of state had been positive, but refused to give specific details on what those results were or what issues were discussed. Danilo Barillas, leader of the Christian Democratic Party, said the meeting mainly discussed issues of a political nature. [Begin Barillas recording] We continued our political dialogue with him. We discussed general issues dealing with the nation's political life. The State Council matter was practically decided, as he insisted that the council have an advisory function, including in the political sector, but that this did not prevent the political parties from continuing the dialogue with him according to our views. He said he thinks our dialogue is a good way to learn about the parties' ideas, so we agreed to meet as we have so far, every 2 or 3 weeks, in order to keep him abreast of our views about the nation's institutional activities. [end recording]

(Danilo Barinello), CAN [Nationalist Authentic Central] leader, said the dialogue with the president continues. [Begin (Barinello) recording] we are maintaining the dialogue with the president in which we have discussed various issues of national interest. The political parties, representing a large sector of the population, always have something to tell the nation's chief. [end recording]

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN EMBASSY OFFICIAL EXPELLED 10 SEP

PA101653 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1637 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 10 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government today declared Rodolfo Gutierrez Gonzalez, minister adviser of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Tegucigalpa, persona non grata and demanded that he leave the country within 24 hours. A Honduran Foreign Secretariat communique states that the decision was communicated to the Nicaraguan Embassy here today. The communique does not explain the reason for the Honduran Government's decision.

Paz Barnica Explains Ouster

PA110253 Paris AFP in Spanish 2243 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 10 Sep (AFP) -- Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica explained that the decision to expel Rodolfo Rodriguez, economic attache of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Tegucigalpa, was due to his involvement in "activities contrary to national interests and state security." The Honduran authorities' decision, which obliges Rodriguez Gonzalez to leave the country within 24 hours, was reached after "a careful analysis of the situation," Paz Barnica added. He declined to give further details, noting that "in cases such as this, one is not obliged to reveal one's motives."

The foreign secretary added that although the diplomat's expulsion affects relations with Nicaragua, "we feel that it may be interpreted correctly so that relations can continue normally." He reiterated that the government wants understanding and mutual respect with other countries, "especially with Nicaragua," due to the problems that have emerged with that country. However, he recognized that the tensions between the two nations have waned. Paz Barnica concluded that Rodriguez' expulsion does not interfere with the Honduran plan for internationalize peace, because it involves a specific action taken "in the exercise of national sovereignty."

FOREIGN SECRETARY ON RELATIONS WITH MANAGUA

PA110307 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Excerpts] On the possibility of closing the border to prevent the influx of refugees, Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica said: [Begin recording] [Paz Barnica] No, the Honduran Government has no reason to consider closing its borders at this time, since it is not only Nicaraguans who come to Honduras as refugees or displaced persons. There are also Salvadorans and Guatemalans. Most of the refugees are Salvadorans. The Honduran Government responds to this problem with a great and sincere humanitarianism.

[Question] What has been the result of Honduran efforts to relocate these refugees?

[Answer] I understand that Honduras' proposal -- which, by the way, does not classify the refugees, but refers to any refugee who could cause political, economic or social problems rather than to any specific group of refugees of any particular nationality -- is being considered very carefully by the United Nations, by its high commissioner in Geneva and by other organizations.

[Question] What possibility is there of a meeting between the president of the republic and Commander Ortega Saavedra?

[Answer] The time and conditions must be right for this. I believe that prior to that, it will be necessary to implement the commitments that were made during the military meetings, such as the meeting at La Fraternidad, Honduras, some months ago and later at the Port of Corinto, Nicaragua, between the chiefs of the naval forces. Previously, I had met with Foreign Minister D'Escoto at my invitation, which was extended in the name of the Honduran Government within the context of the peace initiative.

I believe that before a meeting of the type you mentioned, it would be necessary to let some time go by in accord with the circumstances. When conditions are right, there would be another meeting with Foreign Minister D'Escoto. [end recording]

MEXICAN EMBASSY GRANTS ASYLUM TO FOUR HONDURANS

PA101639 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 9 Sep 82 p 38

[Excerpts] The Mexican Embassy has confirmed that four Hondurans have sought refuge there and said it is waiting for safe-conducts for them. The police said that one of those seeking asylum is the former occupant of the house in the Alameda district that had been turned into a subversive hideout. Plutarco Albarran, the Mexican ambassador to Honduras, yesterday confirmed that four persons are in asylum at the embassy, including Sandra Nunez, who is wanted by the police for involvement in the kidnappings of Paul Vinelly, Herman Eyl and Jacques Casanova. The Mexican diplomat said that he is waiting for the appropriate safe-conducts, and that he granted asylum to the Hondurans in accordance with the Caracas Convention of 1954, of which his country and Honduras are signatories.

It was learned unofficially over the weekend that Anibal Izaguirre Fiallos, Ramon Antonio Suazo Padilla and Julia Esperanza Lagos Solorzano have also sought asylum at the Mexican Embassy in addition to Sandra Nunez Aguilar. It was reported that Sandra Nunez Aguilar entered the embassy approximately a month ago, but this has not been confirmed. The National Investigations Directorate alleges that Sandra Nunez is a member of the guerrilla commando group that kidnapped banker Paul Vinelly and businessmen Herman Eyl and Jacques Casanova last year in Tegucigalpa.

Paz Barnica on Asylum Case

PA110238 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Gustavo Rubi interview with Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Is it true that four people have asked for asylum in the Mexican Embassy?

[Answer] The Honduran Government, through the Foreign Secretariat under my direction, will make a careful study of each case in accordance with the background of the individuals, domestic laws and the international laws on asylum in the event that they are applicable. In any case, the Honduran Government respects its international commitments.

[Question] Do you know who those individuals are?

[Answer] I would not like to advance anything in this regard.

[Question] Will they be granted safe-conducts?

[Answer] The situation is under study.

[Question] When will the safe-conducts be granted?

[Answer] I cannot give any information because we are studying the situation.

[Rubi] The foreign secretary also reported on the subjects to be discussed at the forthcoming summit of Central American foreign ministers:

[Paz Barnica] Various topics can be discussed and are of interest to the Central American region. The political situation in the various countries can be the object of analysis. There can be very special analysis of the strengthening or the laying of the political foundations for Central American regional integration so that it can be reactivated for the benefit of the various countries.

[Question] What about the meeting you had planned with your Nicaraguan counterpart?

[Answer] That meeting will take place when conditions and circumstances are favorable for it. We hope this will be soon. I have had some urgent commitments to take care of. These have made this meeting impossible, but it could take place very soon. I understand that the situation has improved considerably. I have to take care of a previous commitment with the Costa Rican foreign minister. I have a meeting scheduled in the next few days. Therefore, I hope a meeting will take place at the opportune moment.

[Question] What will you discuss with the Costa Rican foreign minister?

[Answer] Subjects of common interest for the region and for both Honduras and Costa Rica.

[Question] Is it true that all the Central American countries will meet to jointly seek to solve the economic and political problems?

[Answer] Everything is possible.

REPORTAGE ON VARIOUS KIDNAPPINGS, PUBLIC OUTCRY

Two Servicemen Abducted

PA101725 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Sep 82 p 18

[Text] Armed civilians have abducted two servicemen. Jesus Martinez Antunez and Jose Armando Turcios, who served with Military Industries and the Armed Forces Logistical Support Command, respectively, were captured Thursday by heavily armed men. Martinez was detained in a downtown area of Comayaguela and hustled into a green car by three armed men. Turcios was captured at the installations of Military Industries, located in a garrison on the city's outskirts. The parents of the missing men said yesterday that they are desperate because they have not heard from their sons for 6 days. They said they have visited the battalions where they served, but nobody has responded to their inquiries. Furthermore, Mrs Turcios said that "my son's own superior turned him over to his captors."

Missing Union Leader

PA111629 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Public Works and Transport Ministry employees demonstrated this afternoon in front of the presidential palace here in Tegucigalpa carrying placards and demanding that the whereabouts of their union's sergeant at arms (fiscal] be determined. The unionists asked the president to use his good offices to locate (Herman Perez Aleman), their union's sergeant at arms. (Perez Aleman) disappeared a month ago, and his whereabouts have not yet been determined. According to the demonstrators, efforts to locate him have so far been fruitless. They therefore decided to demonstrate peacefully in front of the presidency. The group, however, was unable to meet with the president.

Lawmakers Urge Probe

PA101543 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 9 Sep 82 p 14

[By Jose Ochoa Martinez]

[Excerpt] The topic of missing persons has reached the National Congress, where deputies are asking that an investigation be conducted to determine the whereabouts of labor, student and political leaders who have disappeared without a trace. The deputies have expressed their concern to reporters who cover congressional news, stating that "things look bad," and that it is necessary to investigate this matter, which is of interest to all citizens and public sectors.

Since the mysterious disappearance of student Manfredo Velasquez a year ago, deputies of the Liberal Party of Honduras, the National Party of Honduras, the Innovation and Unity Party and the Christian Democratic Party has been constantly asking about the fate of victims of repression. Whether they are leftist, centrist or rightist, the deputies feel that the disappearance of labor leaders can only lead to heightening of political and social tensions. They even contend that "repression may pose a challenge to the leftwing -- which thus far has been moderate in Honduras -- and lead it to become radical and take the positions of the Salvadoran and Guatemalan leftwing."

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTRY SURPRISED BY DIPLOMAT'S OUSTER

PA112200 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry was surprised today by the report on the expulsion of Rodolfo Gutierrez Gonzalez, adviser of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Honduras. The Honduran Government declared him persona non grata and ordered him to leave the country within 24 hours. The Foreign Ministry had no knowledge of the motives that prompted the Honduran Government to order the unexpected expulsion of the Nicaraguan diplomat. The only information from Tegucigalpa, according to press dispatches, was that the government had invoked Article 9 of the Vienna Convention to order the expulsion of the Nicaraguan official. Article 9 says that a state should report to another that a diplomat has been declared persona non grata without having to offer any explanation for such a decision. This is no way helps to clarify the causes for the expulsion of adviser Gutierrez Gonzalez.

NEW CALL FOR DIALOGUE ISSUED TO WASHINGTON

PA101903 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Our country's embassy in Washington today issued a long declaration renewing its invitation to the U.S. Government to sign a bilateral nonaggression treaty to set the bases for an understanding in Central America. Washington is asked to reflect and to lay aside its threatening, highhanded, and aggressive attitude in Central America. The revolutionary government's long declaration details the different peace overtures presented by Nicaragua since President Reagan assumed power. It also details U.S. political and military attacks in the Central American isthmus.

In contrast to statements made by Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs, in San Francisco, California -- that the United States is building peace in Central America -- the revolutionary government says that what is really being built are the bases for a dastardly war, designed and conceived in a premeditated way by the Reagan administration even before it assumed power. Although the United States has shown complete indifference to the frequent calls for dialogue, the revolutionary government confirms that it will continue to make all efforts necessary to achieve peaceful and normal coexistence between the two governments.

Meanwhile, John Dimitri Negroponte, U.S. ambassador to Honduras, said today in Tegucigalpa that the operations to build and improve three Honduran airports will start next month. The announcement was not made by President Suazo Cordoba, who was the proper person to make it. The U.S. ambassador met today with President Suazo Cordova. After the meeting, he made the announcement about the airports and the delivery of $21 million to carry out the work. It was also learned that the U.S. Government is studying the possibility of transferring to Honduras the famous Fort Gulick School of the Americas, which is in Panama. This information was given by Radio America in Honduras. Somoza sent thousands of his guardsmen there.

ORTEGA TERMS AREA CRISIS 'DANGEROUS, WORRISOME'

PA121631 Paris AFP in Spanish 2212 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Managua, 11 Sep (AFP) -- Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega has described the Central American crisis as "very dangerous and worrisome" and has warned that the Honduran "acts of provocation" toward his country pose the danger of an armed confrontation. Ortega made this statement during a civic event at the historic Hacienda San Jacinto, 45 km north of Managua, where the commemoration of a battle that was fought on 14 September 1856 was held. In this battle, Nicaraguan patriots defeated the invading forces of William Walker, a U.S. filibusterer who went so far as to proclaim himself the president of the republic.

Minister Ortega said that Nicaragua has made tremendous efforts to normalize the convulsed Central American situation, but added that these efforts "have not met with a serious response and thus have not led to a solution of the warlike situation in the region." According to Ortega, Nicaragua's initiatives proposing high-level dialogues with the U.S. and Honduran Governments "have been met with intensified preparations for war, military activities and an increase in U.S. arms shipments to Honduras." Ortega warned that "reactionary positions might prevail over pacifist positions in the area."

The Sandinist leader added that Honduras' responses to Nicaragua's appeals have been "radical, harsh and unrealistic." Among these appeals, he mentioned the proposals for meetings between the members of the Nicaraguan Junta of National Reconstruction and Honduran President Roberto Suazo, as well as between the two countries' foreign ministers and military leaders. The minister termed the actions of certain Honduran Army sectors both "negative and dangerous," adding that "by supporting the counterrevolutionaries who operate against Nicagarua from Honduras, these Honduran Army sectors are courting the danger of a confrontation between our two armies."

BORGE MEETS WITH BULGARIAN LEADERS IN SOFIA

PA120357 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Tomas Borge, member of the FSLN National Directorate, has expressed his satisfaction in Sofia over the results of his visit to Bulgaria. The Nicaraguan interior minister has held talks with Bulgarian chief of state Todor Zhivkov and other top Bulgarian leaders on economic, political, trade and cultural affairs.

In remarks to PRENSA LATINA, Borge said that those meetings are the continuation of the great relations that exist between Nicaragua and Bulgaria since the victory of the Sandinist revolution. Borge stressed that Nicaragua has signed agreements with Bulgaria on 30 projects. The projects, 10 of which are already being implemented, deal mainly with the development of Nicaraguan agriculture. The agreements also include about $30 million worth of credit.

Borge added that during the talks with the Bulgarian leaders, there was full agreement of views on the international situation, particularly the situation in Latin America.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT THANKED FOR SOLIDARITY

PA102155 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 4 Sep 82 p 1

[Letter to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo y Pacheco from Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, issued from the Nicaraguan Government Palace on 2 September 1982]

[Text] To His Excellency Jose Lopez Portillo, President of the United Mexican States, Mexico City

On learning of your sixth report to the Mexican nation, in the name of the people of Sandino, we thank you for the reaffirmation of friendship toward, recognition of and solidarity with the Nicaraguan people and government.

Your words reflect the historical dignity of the Mexican people, who today more than ever are on the side of our people in the reconstruction of the nation and in the search for peace in the region.

[Signed] Daniel Ortega Saavedra

BOMBS FOUND AT CENTRAL AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

PA111352 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] [Passage indistinct] The men who entered the university placed two bombs which, had they not been found in time, would have injured students, especially those at the School of Agriculture. University student members of the 19 July Sandinist Youth condemned this criminal action and said that now the organization sees more clearly and with more responsibility the need for all students to be vigilant in their classrooms.

Here is a statement by Father Armando Lopez, rector of Central American University: [Begin recording] Two bombs were placed in the agricultural science school buildings at Central American University. Because of the surveillance we have at the university, these bombs were immediately detected and removed. This criminal action did not achieve its objective, but it is a matter of concern because students and facilities must be protected.

One of the bombs was placed near the lab -- we have very expensive equipment here, and the explosion would have caused heavy damage -- that offers services to the students as well as other institutions. This lab also provides services to the Agrarian Reform Ministry and cattlemen. Therefore, the criminal intention was not successful because of surveillance, and we don't expect to be surprised by an action such as this. Among the students there is no feeling of panic, just surveillance and alertness. [end recording]

DANIEL ORTEGA: RENTERS TO BE ABLE TO OWN HOMES

PA110127 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpts] A historic event took place yesterday at the 14 July community. The first land titles for lots currently occupied by residents in neighborhoods near Managua were delivered by order of the FSLN National Directorate and the Revolutionary Government. Several of the people that will be given land titles, as well as members of the Sandinist Defense Committee and the Sandinist people's militia gathered at these communities to hear the revolutionary message delivered by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of National Reconstruction, and other government officials.

Commander Daniel Ortega announced good news for the people. He said a bill is being drafted and studied which will permit tenants to become owners of the houses they currently rent. Ortega added that according to this plan, Nicaraguans' rent would be considered partial payment so that they could become owners of their houses in the near future. He added that because of such actions, the revolution is attacked and his government is termed totalitarian. This makes the rich angry, and the United States as well. The counter-revolutionaries and the newspaper you all know proceed to attack us. However, the revolution will pay them no mind because it is important to act in favor of the majorities and to take measures such as this for the benefit of the people. If we acted otherwise, we would be betraying the revolution, he stressed.

Commander Ortega also said that the housing problem will not be solved overnight, but that these measures are being taken so that each Nicaraguan can build his own house. However, he said, in order to achieve this, we need everyone's participation. We must all be united as brothers in a single organization. We must work together and join efforts to improve the conditions in the various neighborhoods so that they all have potable water and electricity.

Commander Ortega scolded the bad Nicaraguans that have been committing fraud in the distribution of land. He asked the people to increase their revolutionary vigilance in an effort to end the exploitation of the people.

AGRICULTURAL GROUP HOLDS FIRST NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

PA112210 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Four points of importance were underscored yesterday at the inaugural session of UNAG's [National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen] first national assembly. According to the central report read by UNAG President Narciso Gonzalez, the organization's major achievements during its 16 months of existence include: the agrarian reform law, the regulation of cooperatives, the creation of the national food program and the law on incentives for production.

Gonzalez discussed the advances and mistakes made during UNAG's 16 months of struggle. Over 400 UNAG delegates, special FAO guests, representatives of Cuba's small producers, as well as members of our government junta and mass organizations were present in the Fernando Gordillo Auditorium of the UNAN [National Autonomous University of Nicaragua]. Gonzalez also stressed the support that this productive organization receives from the revolutionary government.

With this first national assembly, the country's small and medium-sized producers are stopping to review their mistakes and define new goals to help minimize the impact of the impending crisis. The UNAG president stressed the organization's desire to work in peace as well as its willingness to confront any attack by the enemies of our process. We, the small and medium-sized agricultural and livestock producers, are also training in the militias to defend the revolution's achievements, Gonzalez said in conclusion.

JUNTA ORDERS RELEASE OF CONVICTED SOMOZISTS

PA120400 Managua International Service in Spanish 0230 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has issued instructions for the release of (?650) former Somoza guardsmen who have served 3-year sentences since the revolutionary triumph on 19 July 1979.

Leonte Herdocia, president of the National and Permanent Human Rights Commission, said that the government junta ordered their release, adding that this decision had been delayed a few months because of the many counterrevolutionary actions in the country.

SUMU LEADER COMPLAINS OF SOMOZIST 'TERROR'

PA102254 Paris AFP in Spanish 0037 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Managua, 9 Sep (AFP) -- Members of 10 Sumu peasant communities who live along the border with Honduras have left their settlements in fear of former Somozist National Guard gangs who recently murdered two persons and have destroyed houses and crops.

Modesto Remer, coordinator of the National Association of Sumu Communities, said that hundreds of Sumu Indians who lived in northern Zelaya Department on the Atlantic coast have fled after "repeated incursions of counterrevolutionary gangs from Honduras who have made them fear for their lives."

Remer asked the national government to take the necessary steps to prevent these peasants, who belong to one of the ethnic groups living on the Atlantic coast, from fleeing into the mountains and thereby seriously endangering their lives. The inhabitants who have fled belong to 10 of some 32 communities on the Atlantic coast bordering with Honduras.

Some 100 peasants recently reached the Bonanza mine and requested that the National Association of Sumu Communities transfer them to other settlements in order "to prevent surprise attacks from Somozist gangs, who flee back into Honduran territory after commiting all manner of crimes in the communities."

The Indians said that in order to spread terror, the gangs recently executed two peasants and expelled the area's teachers. "In addition the gangs have destroyed property, houses and crops. They have kidnapped several Sumu Indians, taking them back to Honduras where they receive compulsory military training and are then incorporated into the struggle against the Sandinist revolution," said Remer.

COSTA RICAN ASYLEES BLAME COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA101252 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry yesterday delivered a document containing details and statements made by Nicaraguan citizens Alejandro Peralta Aragon and William Mejia Munoz, who have requested asylum at the Nicaraguan Embassy in Costa Rica, saying they were being persecuted by counterrevolutionary bands led by "El Negro" Edmundo Chamorro Rappaccioli.

Alejandro Peralta Aragon was a soldier of Battalion 90-14. He was kidnapped by counter-revolutionaries belonging to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua (FARN) together with another soldier and a border guard about a year ago in the area of Santa Clara, Nueva Segovia. Peralta Aragon said that he was handed over to the Honduran Army and remained under arrest for 45 days, and that his two comrades fled but were captured by the army and later murdered.

He added that he was taken out of Honduran jails by a counterrevolutionary leader identified as "Sebastian," given a Honduran passport under the name of Luis Alfonso Avila and taken to Costa Rica aboard a Taca International Airlines, Inc. plane on 4 September 1982. He was then placed in a safehouse whose owner was called Mildred Munoz.

William Mejia Munoz said that the counterrevolutionaries sent him to Costa Rica as a tourist on 24 June 1982 with Nicaraguan passport number C-05-22-37.

Peralta Aragon and Mejia Munoz said that they were taken to the counterrevolutionary camp at Hacienda el Pelon in the area of La Cruz, [word indistinct] by Oscar Barberena, alias "Najo," and two others identified as "Cain" and "El Vikingo." The latter is a Costa Rican citizen.

They also stated that together with 25 others, they participated in simulated operations, distributed weapons and had their pictures taken while attacking a Sandinist garrison, supposedly somewhere in Nicaragua, to be sent to the United States in order to get U.S. economic and military support. The two were then able to escape and seek asylum at the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Jose.

BRIEFS

BCIE LOANS -- The Central American Bank of Economic Integration [BCIE] has granted several loans to Nicaragua, including $4.5 million to finance the expansion of the Telex system of the Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Institute. The terms are 15 years at 10.5 percent interest per year. Another BCIE loan for $12.2 million will finance the construction of a garage and machineshop for the Construction and Transportation Ministry in Managua. Terms on this loan are 15 years at 9.5 percent yearly interest. Both loans include a 5-year grace period. [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 24 Aug 82 p 4 PA]

CULTURE MINISTER URGES DIALOGUE WITH U.S. PEOPLE

PA130212 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart has said in Mexico City that the militarism practiced by Washington isolates the United States from the rest of the world. He called for dialogue with the U.S. people, who should play an important role in the struggle for peace. Hart, who is participating as a guest in the dialogue of the Americas, which has gathered intellectuals from all over the continent, explained that the Latin American and Caribbean peoples are very interested in speaking with the U.S. people, and would very gladly shake hands with any U.S. citizen who supports dialogue.

In a meeting with delegates, Hart stressed that the U.S. ruling circles are promoting intervention in El Salvador, Nicaragua and Cuba which could create a Vietnam in this part of the world. The option, he insisted, is the one you have chosen: a frank and open dialogue even if it contains contradictions that are not easy to solve.

The Cuban culture minister commented that Washington has requested that Cuba return to the West, and drew laughter from the audience when he added that our country has never moved from this zone of the planet.

On concluding, Armando Hart asked the U.S. intellectuals to study the work of Cuban Jose Marti, particularly his work on U.S. society, in which he clearly expresses the feelings of today's Latin American and Caribbean peoples.

Previously, in an interview granted to the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR, Hart said that our concepts are not always the same, but this is why a dialogue between the United States and the rest of the continent is necessary.

FIDEL CASTRO HAILS 'OPEN DIALOGUE' IN MEXICO

FL111230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Government, sent a message of greetings to U.S. and Latin American intellectuals gathered in Mexico to participate in the dialogue of the Americas. The meeting opened yesterday at the Palace of Fine Arts. Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and some 300 intellectuals from the two Americas were in attendance.

The message was read during the first full session at midday yesterday by Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart, who was specially invited to the meeting. In his greetings to participants in the dialogue of the Americas, Fidel stated:

For the first time, an open dialogue takes place between a representative group of Latin American and Caribbean intellectuals on one side and U.S. intellectuals on the other. Amid the difficulties and grave problems being experienced around the world, it is encouraging that intellectuals from the two Americas have found the generous hospitality of Mexico as the site to exchange views and establish the foundations for cooperative relations we hope will be permanent.

Together, the nations of Lincoln and Bolivar should examine their serious problems. Their intellectuals have taken a step forward and we congratulate them. Whatever alternatives and adversities we may face in the future, U.S. intellectuals may be certain that we will always seek cooperation and understanding with the people of the United States whose great democratic traditions and struggles for freedom we deeply respect.

The people of Jose Marti wish you success in this noble objective.

As the reading of Fidel's message was completed, the audience filling the palace's main ahll offered a standing ovation.

COMMENTARY SCORES U.S. ECONOMIC POLICIES

PA112015 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Sep 82

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] It is truly difficult to figure out how far the foolishness of President Ronald Reagan's administration will go regarding U.S. relations with the rest of the world. In the political sphere, the decisions made by the White House lately have not only created dangerous areas of tension throughout the world, but have even resulted in increasingly profound disagreements with Washington's closest allies.

Reagan's econmic policy is no less aggressive and foolish. It is a policy that is leading the United States to the worst isolation in its history. This is proven by the protests that are occuring in most countries, including Washington's traditional allies, against measures Reagan has adopted in the economic sphere. These protests are not limited to words, but also include actions that are a true challenge to White House positions.

The most recent example is the decision made by the British, French and FRG Governments -- the most important U.S. allies -- not to accept Washington's request to boycott the sale of equipment and machinery for the pipeline that the USSR is building to supply fuel to those Western European nations. However, it is at international economic forums where the foolishness of the imperialist government and its contradictions with the rest of the world, including its traditional allies, become most apparent. Because of its intransigent position, the United States became isolated at the annual meeting that the IMF and World Bank held in Toronto. Burdened by the crisis that is shaking the foundations of Third World economies, most countries arrived in Toronto with an unanimous demand for an increase in the funds of these two international credit organizations so they can face the serious current situation. France, the United Kingdom, Japan, the FRG and other highly industrialized capitalist nations backed this demand presented by the underdevoloped countries. But in the face of this demand, the U.S. position rose like an insurmountable wall because it refused to heed this call from indebted countries.

The countries of Latin America, Asia and Africa bluntly noted that they are in no condition to withstand a further deterioration in their economic situation and warned about the possibility of a financial collapse worse than that of the 1930's.

To the dramatic call from these nations, impoverished mainly because of the unfair exchange terms imposed by the United States, Washington responded not only be refusing to alleviate this situation, but by rudely criticizing the underdeveloped countries, accusing them of spending more than they should and telling them they must tighten their belts.

The unjust exchange terms imposed by capitalist powers, particularly the United States; the high interest rates; Washington's protectionist measures; and the transnationals' insatiable exploitation have led the Third World to an unprecedented crisis. The intransigent U.S. position is converting this serious situation into a dead-end street for the poor countries at whose expense the United States has become rich.

Reagan doesn't want to realize that there can be an explosion when there is no escape valve for explosive gases, and this is the nature of the present economic situation.

VENEZUELA ASKED TO CHANGE POSITION ON ESSEQUIBO

FL102010 Bridgetown CANA in English 1850 GMT 10 Sep 82

[By Mike James]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sep 10, CANA -- The Guyana Government has asked neighbouring Venezuela to reconsider its rejection of Guyana's offer that the two countries settle their longstanding territorial dispute by judicial means in keeping with their 1966 Geneva agreement. Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson, in a note to resident Venezuelan envoy here Sadio Garavani, said Guyana was "disappointed" with Caracas' unwillingness to take up the proposal and thrash out their differences. Venezuela has stated its preference for direct bilateral negotiations, one of the options provided for under the 1966 Geneva treaty.

"The government of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana is disappointed with summary, pre-emptory and seemingly irrevocable dismissal of one of the means of peaceful settlement...", Mr Jackson said.

The Guyana Government's note was in response to one of August 30 from the Venezuela Government which had said the Georgetown offer was "not suited to the aims and objectives of the Geneva agreement" and had represented "a step away from the fulfillment of the objectives of the treaty." The Guyana Foreign Ministry added: "The Government of Guyana respects the right of the Government of the Republic of Venezuela both to propose negotiation and to reiterate that proposal." "In like manner it expects the Government of the Republic of Venezuela to respect the right of the Government of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana to propose judicial settlement and to reiterate that proposal."

The note expressed the Forbes Burnham government's surprise that the Venezuelan response of August 30 had portrayed the Guyana proposal for judicial settlement of the dispute by the International Court of Justice as evidence of unwillingness "to discuss or at least to listen." "Altogether apart from the Geneva agreement, the Government of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana is and always has been willing to engage in dialogue with the Government of the Republic of Venezuela on all matters of mutual interest... and on diplomatic discussions on all matters of relevance to the promotion of understanding, co-operation and peace between our two countries," Foreign Minister Jackson said.

He added however, that Guyana considered that "any such diplomatic discussions must be a separate and distinct matter from the present question, which, as was formally raised in your letter to me of July 1, 1982, is limited to the selection of one of the means of peaceful settlement provided for under Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations."

The two countries have until September 19 to agree on a means to pursue settlement of the dispute, failing which the matter of choice is to be referred under the Geneva agreement to the secretary-general of the United Nations.

Venezuela claims 70 per cent of Guyana.

JAGAN PREDICTS MASS UPRISING AGAINST GOVERNMENT

FL101710 Bridgetown CANA in English 1628 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Sep 10, CANA -- Guyana's Marxist opposition leader, Dr Cheddi Jagan, has predicted here that there will be a mass uprising against the Forbes Burnham government in his homeland before the next general elections, constitutionally due in 1985.

"The way things are going now, I don't see the people going into any more elections in Guyana. There is going to be a mass upsurge against the government. I'm certain about that," Dr Jagan told a news conference at the headquarters of the Oilfield Workers Trade Union (OWTU) here. He was in transit through Trinidad on his way to a conference in Mexico.

Dr Jagan, who heads the People's Progressive Party (PPP), the main parliamentary opposition said when the Burnham administration took office in 1964, it had 40 per cent popular support, besides the backing of the church, the Chamber of Commerce and the minority United Force Party which had 12 per cent of the popular vote. But the former Guyana premier said that since 1978, Mr Burnham's People's National Congress (PNC) had lost all that support. He charged too that because of the worsening economic situation in the country -- Guyana is virtually bankrupt -- the party could no longer use government funds to bribe supporters to keep them loyal. "So it is licks for everybody now, supporter and nonsupporter alike, and this has created a basis for unity in the country. The people are fighting back," the Guyanese opposition leader said.

Dr Jagan said his Marxist PPP had formulated a programme of economic, social and political strategy that could save the country from further ruin, but he claimed that the government was neither willing nor capable of using it. "We knew the government would not be able to implement it. We put it out as a platform from which the people must agitate. The people must come out in rallies and demonstrations and strike," the veteran Guyanese politician said, adding: "But we anticipate the government will become more brutal in the future, using greater force against the people. It is inevitable. Already a lot of the people's rights have been whittled away, so the government will have no alternative but to use force and become even more repressive.

"But when the people fight back, they will have to meet force with force. If the government unleashes violence on the people, the people must defend themselves and the question of political power obviously now is on the agenda, because the people can't go on like this. The way things are going, mass action must take place."

Dr Jagan said the problems confronting Guyanese had stemmed from the fact that the economy was not performing and the PNC government had neither the "moral authority" nor the "technical capability" to mobilise the people to increase production and productivity. The 1982 budget, he said, provided for a 45 per cent deficit with the result that 6,000 workers had to be sacked and another 11,000 are likely to go as things get worse.

Dr Jagan further claimed that a lot of government workers now were either not being paid or were only receiving a part of their salaries. The foreign exchange crisis had become so bad that government cannot import basic food items such as flour, milk and cooking oil, he also said. This resulted in the development of a "parallel market" where hard-to-get items are available at highly inflated prices -- chicken at seven dollars (one Guy dollar; 33 cents U.S.) a pound, flour at six dollars a pound, local plantains and cassava between two dollars and three dollars a pound, Dr Jagan said.

The opposition leader also said the Burnham government had owed 462 million dollars in compensation repayments and other debts, which was equivalent to 75 per cent of the revenue it expected to collect this year from "extremely high taxation." The solution, according to Dr Jagan, was the setting up of a national patriotic front government with all political parties taking part, rescheduling of the country's debts for a long period, cutting the bureaucracy and diverting the country's trade links from the "imperialism" countries towards a socialist path.

FRENCH GUIANA

ARIANE FIRST-STAGE FUEL TANK RECOVERED

PA120020 Paris AFP in Spanish 2320 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Kourou, French Guiana, 11 Sep (AFP) -- One fuel tank of the first stage of the European Ariane rocket, which was launched on Friday, has been recovered and towed to Kourou, where it arrived this afternoon. Finding the landing spot of the rocket's first stage in order to prepare for its recovery during the next launch, when it will be outfitted with parachutes, was one of the secondary objectives of the sixth launch which took place yesterday.

The first stage, which separates from the rocket 2 minutes and 30 seconds after launch, fell some 50 km off the coast of Kourou, 18 nautical miles from the planned impact point. Since it had no parachutes, it slammed into the ocean and only one fuel tank was recovered, said the technicians. Technicians are studying how the inner wall of the fuel tank withstood the corrosive effect of the fuel it contained in order to make useful conclusions for future flights.

SURINAME

XINHUA INTERVIEWS NARRENDORP ON FOREIGN POLICY

OW100350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1319 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Paramaibo, September 10 (XINHUA) -- Suriname Foreign Minister [as received] Harvey Naarendorp declared that his country will condemn any action that infringes on sovereignty and self-determination of countries and peoples of the world. Suriname will work with Third World countries for building a new international economic order and breaking down protectionist walls that keep those countries in poverty. He said his country follows the principles of non-alignment, ideological pluralism based on non-interference and opposition to any form of aggression and non-peaceful way of solving conflicts.

Referring to the situation in Central and South America, he expressed concern over the increasing military actions in the region. To this end, Suriname will contribute to any movement that can bring peace and lead to further integration of the region. He also expressed his country's hope of involvement in the Caribbean Community (Caricom).

URUGUAY

BROAD FRONT COALITION TO BOYCOTT PARTY ELECTIONS

PY101945 Paris AFP in Spanish 2032 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 8 Sep (AFP) -- It was reported here today that the Broad Front (FA) of Uruguay (leftist political coalition) has decided to boycott the party internal elections scheduled for 28 November 1982 to elect the leaders of the political parties authorized to operate in Uruguay by the current government.

A FA spokesman said that the boycott was decided upon after the release of a letter by Gen Liber Seregni, FA candidate during the 1971 presidential elections, calling on Uruguayan people to cast blank votes in these elections. The FA was declared illegal by the current Uruguayan military government. Seregni, who has been in prison in Uruguay for the last 5 years, said that the law of political parties is a mockery. It shows a disregard for public opinion and political parties and the imposition of the arrogant will of the regime. Seregni also said that this law of political parties is an antidemocratic freak, which goes completely against the liberalization process, a process of guided democracy under the disguise of a two party system.